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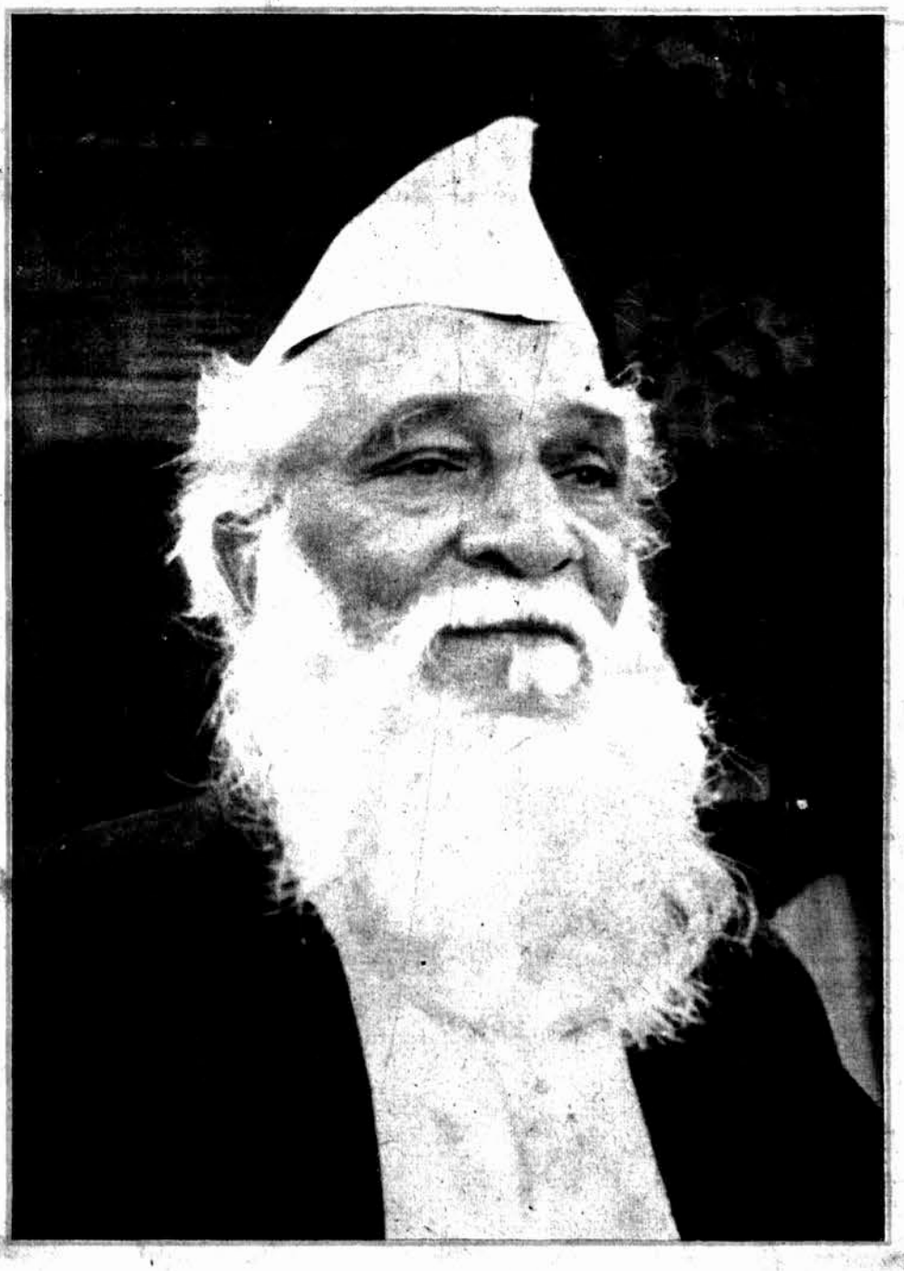

ABBAS TYEBJI
C.I.O.M.
OF GUJARAT

R I P

1916 Veterans assembling before Mr. de Valera at the Government Buildings, Dublin, prior to the presentation to him of the 1916 Roll of Honour last month. (Courtesy: "Irish Press.")

The motorized infantry of the invading Italian Army sweeping on to Addis Ababa.

British Troops of the Palestine Garrison marching into Jerusalem.

An Arab demonstration in Damascus.

Shopkeepers of Jerusalem observe a "Hartal."

This tabby cat, owned by an Illinois man, is seen here mothering three small squirrels, whose own mother had vanished.

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1936

Triumph Of Mind Over Matter

You Can Send Your Thoughts Across Space!

BY NELL ST. JOHN MONTAGUE. (Author of "Revelations of a Society Clairvoyante").

Although most of us believe to a certain extent in mental telepathy, we do so vaguely, as though acquiescing in the existence of an intangible condition not quite understood.

In the East, however, there is a deep and practical belief in telepathy in the face of which distance becomes non-existent.

It is a quite common occurrence for men or women to be prompted suddenly to write or telephone to a distant friend, and to feel surprised that a letter or message from that friend has crossed their own.

This occurs in ordinary friendships, so how much more can this thought transference be utilised when a bond of love exists between two people?

If only this mental telepathy were understood and practised, half the agony of partings, separations, and other heart-breaks would be overcome.

In mental telepathy there is not one law for the rich and another for the poor. A king can practise it and the poorest can also reach, with equal power, to the end of the earth.

To everyone alike mental telepathy is a dormant, but natural, gift and should be cultivated.

In infancy children are taught to speak, and early in life the brain and personal power should also be trained to get in touch with others, irrespective of space or time.

No Insurmountable Barriers

The best way to cultivate the power of mental telepathy is to practise untiringly and steadily. This can be done by throwing out and directing thoughts to others.

In most cases, after perseverance, the users of mental telepathy will begin to see the results of their mental concentration. Those about whom they think will have their thoughts directed towards the original "broadcaster" until eventually absence and distance lose much of their blankness and finality.

There are no insurmountable barriers in this telepathy. External surroundings, beautiful or squalid, do not count. Even quiet is not essential, for discordant echoes cannot break the wave-lengths of mental union.

Ill-health is no obstacle, for sick and well alike can get "in touch" with one or more. Age, too, is immaterial, though often the aged and very young seem more receptive, because, perhaps, they are less inclined to scoff or doubt.

Nationality, climate, and sex do not matter, but the Scots and Eastern nations are richer in their experience of mental telepathy and unseen influences than many Western peoples who have been educated to scorn all that which has no obvious and practical basis.

The greatest basis of all makes mental telepathy easy and natural —the bond of love. But strangers also can affect others by the projection and reception of thought.

It is well known that during sleep a person is sometimes specially alive to another's influence.

We know that animals can not only be influenced but can influence human beings by mental telepathy.

A scientist friend of mine loved his cat as a devoted pal. She met with a bad accident, and the veterinary surgeon despaired of saving her. My friend nursed her day night for six weeks back to life. Then he had to go to New York on business, leaving his pet in his housekeeper's care.

One night he woke up bathed in the perspiration of horror. He had seen a vision of his pet struggling in the hands of a stranger—a bearded man. He knew that she wanted him, that she was in need.

A mysterious smell of chloroform pervaded his apartments . . . .

He cancelled all his engagements, packed, and came back to England.

The moment he entered his flat he learned the truth.

On the night when he had awakened a bearded veterinary surgeon had put his pet to sleep, as she was suffering terribly.

Allowing for the difference of time between London and New York, it was found that at the moment he had awakened in New York his pet had died.

Some Personal Experiences

A case of wonderful mental telepathy occurred in my own home.

An Indian psychic from Bombay came to see me, and I confided to him my wish to learn something concerning someone in that city.

He nodded gravely.

"If I remain here two or three hours you shall know," he said.

Like a statue he sat, his eyes closed. Then he faced me.

"I have got in touch with a friend," he said simply. "He will answer by wire."

About two hours later he asked that someone might 'phone his hotel and ask if a cable had arrived. It had. It was brought to my house. Then, unopened, he gave it to me.

It was the answer to my question.

He had not left my house. He had not left my room. But since boyhood he had practised mental telepathy as a natural act.

In big things, in small, equally, we can affect others far and near the latent powers of telepathy.

Once I had lost the temporary address of my uncle—the late Sir William Haynes-Smith, Governor of Cyprus. He had given it to me so that I might forward something to him in the Midlands. Not wanting to write to his club for redirection I told my secretary I would concentrate and get him, by mental telepathy, to communicate with me.

The next day I lunched at a restaurant and, to my amazement, discovered my uncle seated at the next table.

"I had no intention of coming up to town again for weeks," he told me, "but last night I couldn't get you out of my mind, so was coming to see you after lunch. I don't know why, but I just felt I had to come up."

Is not mental telepathy largely the triumph of mind over matter? How I wish people would realise its possibilities instead of rendering themselves psychologically unreceptive and incapable of thought transmission by scepticism.

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Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Manila, dedicated Dec. 21, 1581, four times razed by 'quake and typhoon, now considered one of the most magnificent Catholic edifices in the world, the scene of the International Eucharistic Congress in Manila Feb. 3-7, 1937.

For Latest Telegrams, Commercial and Sporting News —See pages 1. to 40.

"IF I WERE A DICTATOR"

Says The Aga Khan I Would—

RE-DRAW THE MAP

Re-shape the map of Central Europe.
Re-adjust the frontiers of the States of India.
Make a united Arabia . . . for the Arabs are unjustly treated.

RESTORE TRADE BETWEEN NATIONS

Break down high tariff walls and promote real freedom of trade, travel, and communication with all countries.

Change the basis of the monetary system whereby guaranteed tokens would balance goods by a fixed unvarying exchange.

REBUILD THE WORLD

Bend all the energies of mankind to continual progress in science and economic policy. Revitalise scientific research by the fire of individual genius, giving the highest prizes, material, honorific, and social, for scientific discoveries and placing adequate resources at the disposal of researchers.

Drain and reclaim Africa, Siberia, and the deserts of Central Asia. Develop the vast sub-Himalayan forests. Conquer the coldest north and the warmest areas of the Equator.

RE-EDUCATE MANKIND

Teach East and West to know each other by making every European child learn an Asiatic language and every Asiatic child a European one.

Extend education to include the teachings of health, the laws of sex and parenthood, art and the life of the soul. Make travel a normal part of education . . . and give spiritual values their just pre-eminence.

Develop rational diet and dress and give wide encouragement to physical culture, sports and games, avoiding any regimentation of amusements.

Give mankind as much leisure as possible, with cultural education for the best use of that leisure.

H. H. the Aga Khan sketched at his own Jubilee Durbar.

It is a commonplace of contemporary history that the great war opened the floodgates of the troubles from which we still suffer.

So I should deem it my first duty as nearly as can be to make impossible the overwhelming calamity of another world war, and to rectify the acknowledged errors of the peace.

It would be essential to the satisfactory working of the new order to readjust national groupings where they form a source of irritation and unrest.

From long and close study of world affairs I am driven to the conclusion that few things are more inimical to peace and good will between neighbours than the tearing asunder of ethnic and linguistic groups at the dictate whether of a Napoleon or a President Wilson, to serve the ends of larger and more powerful competing interests.

No Sense Of Grievance

A general world-wide recasting of existing political units would not be necessary. The New World could be left untouched, for neither in North America nor South America is there any sense of serious grievance.

On the continent of Europe there need be no territorial reshaping of Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, France, Muscovy, and the Scandinavian countries. This is also broadly true of Italy, except that she might be asked to surrender some acquisitions along the Alps which, in my view, are essentially German and not Italian.

The danger zones are Central Europe, the Balkans and Asia.

I would make of Germany and Austria one nation, restoring to them such truly Germanic territory as has been acquired by others.

In districts essentially Hungarian in population I should return to that unjustly-maimed but generous and talented race such territories as desired by a free plebiscite to join her.

In the Balkans, which have undergone so many transformations in national groupings as a result of ten years' almost continual fighting, I would have a properly conducted and free plebiscite for all doubtful zones.

Where racial and cultural unity existed in the past I would let the peoples concerned unite or remain united. In a word, aggressor States would be compelled to disgorge, and the map of Europe would be remade on cultural and voluntary lines.

Treated Unjustly

I would pursue the same policy in the Middle East and Central Asia, by aiming at reuniting, each under one strong Government, the Persian and Turkish races. The Central Asian regions I would form into States on cultural and racial lines.

The Arabs are to-day an unjustly treated race. They are under different Governments and different mandatories. I would make a federal but united Arabia something on the lines of the old Germanic Empire, leaving here and there to hereditary principalities their internal autonomy, but uniting the whole peninsula and its adjacent Arab lands by a central federal Government at some central place on the lines of Washington or Canberra.

The present clumsy and ill-assorted provincial groupings in India are the issue of historical or administrative accident and not of planned design. They would be replaced by more homogeneous provinces bringing together to the fullest extent permitted by inexorable circumstance groups of the same linguistic tribe.

I advocated such remaking of the map of India in a book published in 1916, when the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were being shaped, and I remain convinced to-day that this policy would provide one of the keys to an effective All-India Federation.

Centuries Of Unity

Japan can retain unimpaired her island nationality. In China there is linguistic affinity and a tradition of centuries of unity, but, in view of the course of events in our day, I should be inclined to give large provinces the opportunity for contracting out, if they wished to do so.

In Africa the tendency would be toward aggregation rather than division. For instance, I would make of the North-West one State. Egypt and the Sudan would be left as at present.

The South African Union would be retained.

In all that I have said I have not lost sight of the needs of the less civilised people, who are to be found in Africa in greater measure than elsewhere.

I would entrust them for a transitional period of from fifteen to twenty years to a general league of all the nations.

In Central Africa, for instance, the administration would be in the charge of nominees of the League. One of their main responsibilities would be the steady preparation of the people, by education and culture, to take over the responsibility for the administration of their own affairs.

The re-grouping made as a means to cultural progress would need to be safeguarded from an excess of particularism.

To-day two main streams of civilisation are fed from two widely divided cultures—the Asiatic and the European. Every Asiatic of education is brought face to face with European culture in a variety of ways; but, broadly speaking, the European who has not lived in the East (and 999 out of 1,000 of his fellow-countrymen who have sojourned in Asia) does not know Eastern culture in any real sense.

I would, therefore, make biculturalism an essential feature of education.

I should aim at the ideal of every European child being taught an Eastern language, and every Asiatic child a European language.

It is scarcely necessary to say that under my dictatorship compulsory education would be world-wide and kept up till a boy or girl is say, eighteen or twenty years of age.

I should certainly give to education a wider meaning than that which it now has in the public mind. The system would include teaching on health, on the laws of sex and parenthood, and on art and the life of the soul in the wildest sense.

The broad arm would be to give the workers a recognition of the value of their leisure in profiding opportunities for spiritual, aesthetic, and intellectual pursuits, for delight in nature and are in their manifold forms and,

(Continued on page 51)

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Racial Antagonisms In Shakespeare

Was Shakespeare Prejudiced? Are Shylock And Othello Creations Of A Mind Warped By Racial Antipathy? Miss Eleanor Grace Clark, Assistant Professor Of English Literature, Hunter College, New York City, Ventures An Opinion.

Shakespeare's attitude toward the problem of racial antagonisms has long been a puzzle to those of his admirers who are also advocates of international and interracial understanding and mutual respect. Negroes,—usually called blackamoors in the 16th century,—along with genuine Moors, Turks, Jews, Egyptians, Scythians, appear in Elizabethian literature as very monsters of evil incarnate. The reader who recalls the character of Aaron the Moor in "Titus Andronicus" will be able to picture to himself the type. Aaron, whose makeup proves beyond doubt that he was presented on the stage as a very black Negro, (see illustration) is almost inconceivably revolting—reeking, as it were, with lust and chicanery and brutality. He wallows in the embraces of the captive princess Tamora, he rapes and tortures the beautiful Roman Lavinia, finally cutting off her hands and pulling out her tongue; and his death is made almost more hideous than his life by reason of the filthy levity with which he brags of his diabolical crimes.

The worst of it is that such "coloured" monstrosities were by no means infrequent either in Elizabethan fiction or drama. Iathamore in the "Jew of Malta" and Eleazer in "Lust's Dominion" seem to vie with each other and with Aaron for the title of the world's most detestable character. Inevitably there arises, in the minds of all who read and think, a gigantic WHY? Where did Shakespeare and Marlowe and their contemporaries find such a libellous legend of the Moor, the Jew, the Turk, or the Negro? Obviously the impression did not come from first-hand observation, for if Shakespeare ever saw a Moor or a Saracen or a Negro, or any other dark-skinned person, it is absolutely certain that he did 'not see' him engaged in any such diabolical practices—not only because dark-skinned races are no more prone to crime than white-skinned, but obviously because a Moor or a Negro, if one should have set foot on English soil in the 16th century, would have been so completely isolated from normal social contacts that any crime, much less a series of unparalleled atrocities, would have been wholly impossible. The existence of this horrid legend presents, therefore, a curious phenomenon, but one that is not inexplicable, perhaps not even curious, to the historical student of 16th century Europe.

The "Ferocious Turk"

For all Europe in a general way, but for Spain in particular there had been, since the first of the century, three major objects of fear and hatred: the Turks, the Moors and the Jews. The story of the rise and expansion of the Ottoman empire until its check at the battle of Lepanto is too long for retelling in the space of an article. We must content ourselves with a reminder of the two-fold aspect of the danger to Europe involved in the expanding empire of the Othmanee. The first cause for apprehension was commercial rivalry, and the second was the advance of paganism, though the former was in reality the prime cause of the bitter antagonism between the Turks and the Europeans. The quarrel arose largely out of a maritime rivalry growing out of trade with the far East. It was in fact a question of piracy. The Turks robbed the Venetian and Portuguese and Spanish vessels returning from India and China, and in all likelihood the Venetians and Portuguese and Spanish retaliated in similar style. Naturally the accounts of these sea-fights spread abroad by the European survivors would represent the Turk as ferocious and treacherous. The annals of piracy have never shown up humanity at its best.

European merchants were, however, not more inflamed by stories of Turkish piracy than were the Vatican powers outraged and terrified by the reports of the perversion of glorious Christian Churches, like Santa Sophia in Constantinople and elsewhere, into mosques for pagan worship. Their indignation reached a stage of frenzy when Venice, whose policy was "to trade when she could and fight when she couldn't" actually entered into a trade treaty with the pagan victors in 1453. A chorus of scandalized protest declared that Venice, the beautiful, fair-haired bride of the Adriatic, had wedded the loathsome Turk to her own destruction, and that sooner or later he would betray and ruin her. The story of the marriage of the beautiful, fair-haired Venetian Desdemona to the "sooty-bosomed" Othello comes to mind at once as an arresting parallel; but before we can attach any significance to such a similarity, we must account for the confusion of Turk with Moor in the popular rhetoric of the period.

Henry Peacham's Illustration of "Titus Andronicus" from Vol. I. "William Shakespeare", by E. K. Chambers.

Legend Of "Moorish Cruelty"

The story of the rise and fall of the Moorish empire is, like that of the Ottomans, too long to relate here. It must suffice to state that the Moorish race came to the fearful odium under which it suffered during the 16th century as a result of a persecution instigated by Charles V, largely for political reasons. The original causes were, of course, complex, but the matter came to a crisis by reason of a proclamation issued by the Emperor requiring all Moslems within the jurisdiction of the Spanish crown, whether Moorish, Turkish or Arab, to become Christians. Ten days was the space of time allotted for the achievement of this vast "conversion!" Of course, many submitted to compulsory Baptism. We are told that the ceremony was often held in public squares or market-places, where hundreds—(some chroniclers say thousands)—of Mohammedans were compelled to kneel while the priests went up and down sprinkling their unwilling heads with the Holy Water. Such procedure not unnaturally gave rise to certain reactions which the faithful were certain to construe as malignant blasphemy. "Allah be praised!" shouted one who felt no drop of the baptismal water, "not a drop defiled me!" And so grew the legend of the blasphemous Moor.

The legend of Moorish cruelty had a similar origin. Every time a group of recalcitrant Moors was condemned to expiate their heresy in an 'auto-da-fe,' or public burning, information was promptly sent to Barbary, where an equal number of Christian captives taken from pirate ships, perished by fire. It is more than likely that if we were to read the Moorish chronicles of the period, the 16th century Christians would appear likewise as monsters of incredible barbarity.

In all these horrors, the Jews shared with the Turk and the Moor the advantages and disadvantages of life under a Christian monarchy, though the Jews were, on the whole, subtler but less violent in their opposition. Maranism, or crypto-Judaism,—that is, a public acceptance of Christianity combined with a private fidelity to the rites of Judaism,—saved them from much physical torture; but it also contributed to the legend of the crafty, sly, hypocritical Jew which we find in Shylock or in Barabas, the Jew of Malta.

"Pagan Abomination"

The general legend of pagan abomination was, no doubt, enhanced by the stories of particular Turkish or Moorish or Jewish leaders. The naval exploits of Khair-ed-din Pasha,—known to Christendom as Barbarossa,—were as famous or infamous to the Christians as those of Duke and Hawkins were later to the Spaniards. The character of the Jew David Passi, who so successfully played off Turk against Christian in the affair of the seize of Malta, probably did similar service to the legend of Jewish cunning and hypocrisy and brilliancy. Perhaps most important of all such legend-making personalities was that of Don Ferando de Valor, the leader of the Moorish rebellion. His regal title was Mulev-Muhammed-Ibn-Ommeyah, King of Granada and Andalusia. He was a young man of amiable disposition,—clever enough, but of prodigal and licentious habits which ultimately contributed to the failure of his rebellion. He was, as a matter of fact, killed by one of his own councillors at the instigation of a private quarrel over a beautiful slave. The account of his death given by the Spanish chronicler furnishes so many parallels to the final hours of Aaron or Ithamore or Eleazer, in plays already mentioned, that a source relation between the characters seems almost inevitable. We are told that when Ibn-Ommeyah's enemies had finally bound him and thrown him into a corner from which he could watch them plundering his apartment, he followed them with bitter speeches which revealed the depth of his fury and the blackness of his heart. That he never intended to be a Moor except to avenge himself on one or the other. That he had hanged his enemies, friends and relations; cut off their heads, taken their women, stolen their property; and as he had fulfilled his desires and ven-

(Continued on page 50)

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O3—36

Yoga For Health Of Body, Mind & Soul

(In this article, Srimati Sita Devi, the associate editor of the 'Yoga' monthly and the author of "Easy Postures for Woman", outlines a few of the most important features of Scientific Yoga. She is the first lady who has written a practical text on Yoga from her own experience over eight years for the safe guidance of her sex. Her pioneering efforts have created a great deal of interest both in India and abroad. She is the Secretary of the Yoga Institute of India, whose headquarters have been recently shifted to Babulnath Road, Bombay.)

(BY SRIMATI SITA DEVI.)

The claims of Yoga both as a philosophy and religion have been accepted by the oriental scholars, but no practical value or scientific import is attached to that portion of Yoga which really is the key-note to the proper understanding of human life. I refer here to the science of Yoga. The secrecy of the technique which enveloped this great culture and the lack of practical teachers and scientific exposition of this subject led to its total neglect at the hands of the modern students.

We of the modern world are now accustomed to look at things rationally and look forward to clinical and laboratory tests to establish the scientific merits of any particular knowledge before its claims are accepted. In the past no such effort was made to investigate the wholesomeness and importance of the Yogic exercises.

Yoga In The Laboratory

It was only late in 1918 that Shri Yogendra, the Founder of the Yoga Institutes, first subjected Yoga to laboratory and clinical tests and thus pioneered the great work of scientific investigation of Yoga. This work was undertaken by the Yoga Institute with a view to supply authentic data regarding the scientific merits of the various Yogic practices. For another three years and more, the Founder continued his valuable researches in New York at the Yoga Institute of America in co-operation with leading scientists of that country. It is after eighteen long years of patient research that the Yoga Institute of India is now engaged in broadcasting through its various publications and journal the rationale of Yoga as an exact science. The researches so far conducted show that practical Yoga is an applied science and that the various Yogic practices have a more profound scientific value that has hitherto been suspected.

Yoga has a message for the body; it has a message for the mind, and also a message for the soul. Its physiological value as a hygienic, preventive and therapeutic means has become more or less recognized. Its value lies in simple and natural methods which could be safely incorporated in one's daily life without much cost and discomfort. Besides being reliable, the Yogic physical exercises are least harmful when practised with intelligence and in moderation.

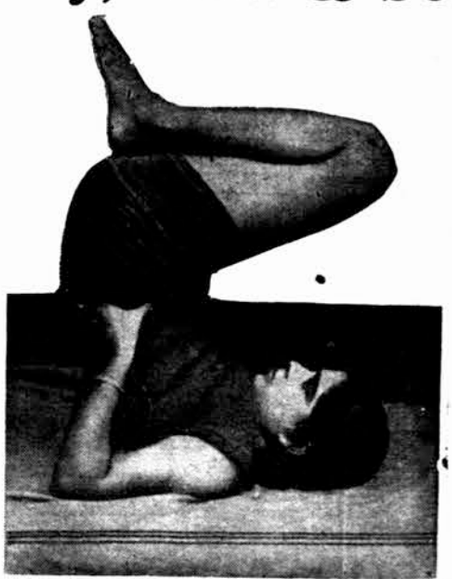
Mental Discipline

Yoga is also known for its elaborate course of mental training which consists in control of the emotional side of our nature and in sublimating our animal life. It begins with negative and positive virtues and includes in its mental discipline a very wholesome universal outlook which could ultimately draw the individual from his small narrow hole of individualism into sympathy and love for all that is in this universe. Such a catholic spirit could not but produce a healthy mental attitude ultimately ending in contentment and peace. Further, in order to control the senses (internal and external) and the various modifications of the mind, Yoga recommends a course of training which is essentially based on applied psychology and which is thoroughly practicable by the layman.

It is needless to talk of the spiritual perfection which Yoga could aid the students to achieve, for it is really this spiritual elevation and self-culture that Yoga emphatically advocates and for which all the various mental and physical processes are devised. That a being with a healthy body, and a clean and healthy mind, a high moral standard of living, could attain a high spiritual level goes without saying.

A Great Heritage

Yoga, indeed, is a great heritage that the ancient Aryan seers have left us and it will be unfortunate if inertia and ignorance should keep us away from the practical use of this valuable legacy. I appeal to all those who love Aryan Culture not only to study this great science, but to help those who are trying to propagate its message not only in India for the benefit of the Indians, but to the whole world for the benefit of humanity. When approached, the Yoga Institute shall ever be willing to help those students who seek knowledge upon this subject and co-operate with such organizations as desire to carry on the noble work of Yoga Renaissance.



In this charming pose Srimati Sita Devi is seen practising the Ardha-sarvangasana (partial reverse) recommended for pelvic drainage.

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A Common Script For India

No False Communal Feelings Should Prevent Knowledge Of Latin Script Being Made Compulsory Throughout India, While Each Community Is Free To Employ Its Own Script, Nagri Or Arabic, For Its Own Purposes

(By Abdul Aziz Azad)

There is hardly any necessity for emphasising the necessity of a common language employing a common script in India. This need has long been felt and is still being felt by the people of our country. Our leaders and statesmen feel this as much, if not more than, the man-in-the-street does, and yet scores of years have elapsed and nothing has been done to achieve the slightest progress in this field, nor is there any hope that something might be done in this respect in the near future.

Who is to blame for this drawback? Who is responsible for this great obstacle in the path of unity among the various communities in India? A common language and a common script are one of the essential stages in attaining that unity. Who is to blame? Our enemies, as some will say No! This is not true. The fault lies with us, with the unprogressive nature of our people, it lies with the blind conservatism which we so slavishly follow and it lies with the many things for which our own nationalist leaders are responsible. If anything, our enemies can be blamed for their skilfulness and the shrewdness with which they carry out their political programme. It is we, with our shortsightedness and our rotten conservatism, who are to blame.

Question Of "Lingua Franca"

For years controversy has been going on in India as to which language is to be "Lingua franca," Hindi or Urdu, and which script is to be used in writing these languages—Arabic or Nagri. The Hindus say "Nagri" and the Mahomedans say "Arabic," and thus this absurd tug-of-war has continued, while a third language, English, has profitted and with a progress that can only be admired, is rapidly devouring them. At the same time both Hindi and Urdu are not making much progress owing to their communal character and the artificially created feud.

Because of the fact that English has become the "Lingua franca," at least in the upper circles of Indian society, in which are included our leaders, the impressions has been created abroad that obstacles have intentionally been set up to keep the masses from the fruits of education, knowledge and achievements of present-day science and technique. The masses have been deprived of a common and progressive language and are, therefore, compelled to limit their knowledge to what is taught them in centuries-old books.

Both the combatting groups in India have been endlessly insisting that the other accept the script used by the one in its community. This, however, is not only unfair but is an injustice. Why should over two-third of the Indian population, calling themselves Hindus, be forced to adopt the Arabic script, which, by the way, has been completely abandoned by the Mussalmans of Central Asia, Soviet China and Turkey, and which is now on its last legs in Iran? On the other hand, there is no sound reason why the millions of Mussalmans in India should adopt the Nagri script, which is not only difficult to read, and more so to decipher, but is phonetically incomplete and technically difficult to satisfy the requirements and the progress of a machine age.

And yet something must be done to find the quickest solution of the problem of a common means of expression and writing in India, and without the sacrifice of the interests of this or that community. I think that the arguments put forward by the Congress leaders in support of the Nagri script are not only unfair, but could not stand any criticism. In particular, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru's stand on this question is not at all clear. The President of our beloved National Congress favours, it seems, Latin, but pleads in his book for the adoption of the Nagri script as a common script for India. By so doing, it is apparent that he is afraid of the hostility of the clergy and the upper classes the most conservative elements in India.

Make Knowledge Of Latin Script Compulsory

In my opinion, the Congress must adopt a clear-cut and effective policy without caring for the false feelings of this or that community. The only practical way of solving this vital problem in India is that every community be allowed freely to use, and without restriction employ, its own script, Nagri or Arabic, as the case may be, but that knowledge of the Latin script be compulsory. Thus, in a short period of time the Hindi and Urdu will be merged into one common language, the 'Lingua Franca' of India—the Hindustani language written in Latin script when used nationally or internationally, while the Arabic and Nagri might be used communally.

No obstacle must be placed in the way of the absorbing of foreign words by the Hindustani language. It is quite natural that popular words of European or Oriental origin, dictated by the needs of time, will necessarily force their way into Hindustani, and there will be no harm in allowing this. We shall, however, be compelled to avoid the use of old and dead words from the centuries-old lexicons, no matter whether they come from the Sanskrit, the Arabic or are of Iranian origin. Two years ago the New Turks tried to oust all the foreign words from their language, and instead used only old Turkish words. They failed: the times, cultural requirements and circumstances forced them to allow their language to develop naturally. Neither the Turks, nor the people of Turkestan and Soviet China lost anything by using the Latin script. On the contrary, they made tremendous progress not only in the field of literacy but also in greatly developing their national literature, and in mastering their old, traditional literature.

Will Promote National Unity

As a matter of fact, we in India have a 'Lingua Franca'. It developed and progressed rapidly until the beginning of the communal dispute over the script. It is not too late to make up for the time wasted and through decisive measures to urge the people of India to study the Hindustani language and to write it in Latin script. They are, of course at liberty to use the Arabic or Nagri, script, say, when at study at home or within their communities. This will not only make the people of Hindustan, the Hindustani as they must call themselves, a united people, speaking and using one language, but will also place at their service the latest achievments of science, technique and the printing machine. It will raise their language to international repute. The adaption of the Latin script to modern technic is so convenient that there is a great possibility that Soviet Russia may replace the age-old Greek alphabet, used at present, with a modernized Latin alphabet.

The adoption of the Latin alphabet in India would be still easier because of the fact that the level of literacy is so low, and those learning to read and write for the first time can readily adapt themselves to it.

The question of a common language and script must be earnestly discussed by the Congress leaders right now and radical decisions must be made, for it takes years and years to carry out a decision, particularly when it concerns a language.

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Shri Ramakrishna And Bhagawan Buddha

Two Great Masters Of Spiritual Thought And Experience

(By S. G. WARTY, M. A.).

Similarities are frequently found to exist among the lives of saints and sages, and I am tempted to see some of these in the spiritual growth, and life of Shri Ramakrishna and Bhagawan Buddha, the two great masters of spiritual thought and experience, one of the past and the other of the present.

It is true that this comparison first suggested itself to me by the physical characteristic of their sitting posture which is similar but their countenance are not alike. The benign beauty of Buddha's face, with its serene pose and with eyes beaming with enlightenment, instinctively evokes in our heart a reverential attitude towards him.

It is difficult to state, however, whether the picture of Buddha as is now shown to us, is only drawn from imagination, or represents approximately at least his real looks. There is reason to believe also, that his countenance was restless when he first renounced the world and started on his great investigation of the mystery of the world, but attained self-composure when peace was gained.

In the case of Ramakrishna, his is a true photograph that we see. His countenance is like that of a simpleton. But there is a soft smile on the lips, slightly sarcastic, and it is difficult to know what it suggests. Nor was Ramakrishna such a simpleton as he looked, even in worldly wisdom, as his many sayings show a shrewd and close observation of men and things.

Disadvantages Of Brahminism

Ramakrishna had the advantage at start, of being born of a pious couple, who though poor were content with their lot and Ramakrishna inherited these qualities from them. As against this, Buddha's father, as was natural to his position in life, was ambitious and was cherishing for his son a great career as emperor possessing power and wealth. It was Buddha's glory that he was able to renounce them at one stroke.

Ramakrishna had the disadvantage of being born a Brahmin and his caste prejudices lingered with him for a considerable time. When the great temple of Dakshnineshwar was built, Ramakrishna took objection to his brother being a priest there, as the temple was built at the cost of a woman of a Shudra caste, and refused to take food on the festival day of the opening, though nearly 20,000 people were sumptuously fed.

But his prejudices were slowly overcome by his own conscious efforts. While practising meditation, he would hang his sacred thread on a tree to rid himself completely of the consciousness of being a Brahmin by caste. He also swept the closets of servants without letting them know, in order to count himself among the humblest of the humble.

To Buddha's case, the caste restrictions were not so rigorous in his time, and besides, being born a Kshatriya (the warrior caste) he could more easily mix with the low caste people. Both ultimately recognised and preached complete equality among men of all castes, as also between the rich and the poor.

Buddha's Advantages

As regards their education, Buddha was well-versed in all the arts and sciences of the age. But Ramakrishna disliked schooling altogether, because he found that those who had passed out of the schools and colleges ran after gold, fame or name. He would pursue only such learning as brought him God in return.

All his knowledge and education was gathered and absorbed from the Puraniks and Kirtankars, the Hindu itinerant preachers who sing and describe in the vernaculars, stories from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. He also gained much from his occasional association with Sadhus who passed through his village to Puri. It was, however, his own close observation of the world that constituted his real education.

The motives that moved both these men seemed to differ but were in essence the same. Ramakrishna sought God as it were spontaneously without ever thinking of solving the riddle of life or of providing a means of salvation to mankind.

Buddha was from the first troubled by the sorrows of the world, was over-whelmed with an anxiety to prove the mystery of life and its problems, and to discover a way to happiness. He was like a scientist determined to carry out on a grand scale, rational research into a great, highly intricate problem, and he practically discarded traditional thoughts and traditional methods.

Ramakrishna, however, began with full faith in the traditional lore and practice, but being endowed with the supreme capacity to enter into every type of religious experience, he was able to realise in his own life the principles and tenets of all faiths, and ultimately came to the conclusion that All Religions are True, which was his greatest contribution to the modern religious thought of the world.

Their Methods

Ramakrishna began with the image worship of Kali, sincerely believing that the Goddess was talking to him and taking food from his hand. He gained much from the Yogic exercises and was finally initiated into the mystery of the Vedanta by a holy man named Totapuri.

In Buddha's time, image worship does not seem to have been in vogue, but he also took to ascetic practices to the extent of self-torture which he found unavailing, and after discovering the truth by his own independent methods, preached the "Middle Way." There is substantial truth in Prof. Radhakrishnan's contention that the Buddha's way of salvation was the logical carrying out into practice, of the conclusion reached in the Upanishads.

Their methods of teaching were gentle and persuasive. Ramakrishna, himself being an unlearned man in the usual sense, expressed his spiritual wisdom in conversations, by simple sayings and homely illustrations, the hearing of which could not but penetrate the hearts of men.

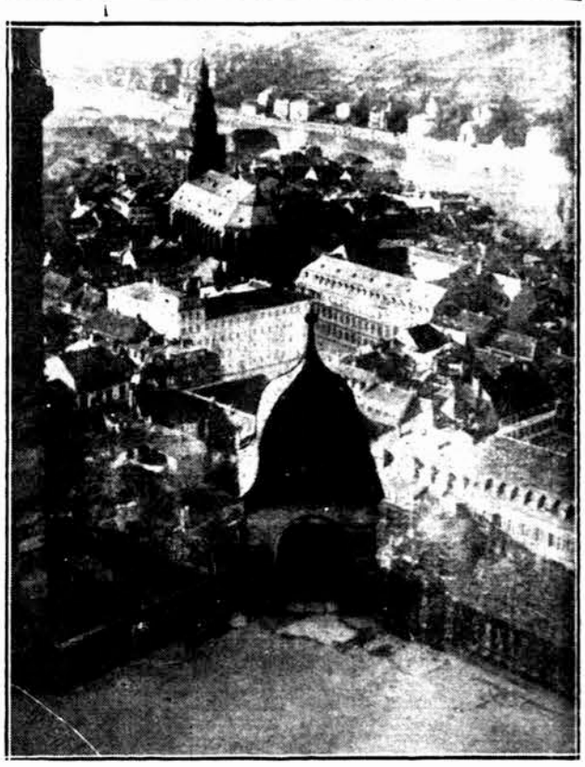
Buddha deliberately climbed down from his high pedestal and tutored himself to preach and teach in the language of the people, using words and expressions such as the man in the street could understand. Men should read Dhammapada and Ramakrishna's sayings, one followed immediately by the other, to realise how similar they are.

Foundation Of World Unity

Both had a devouring desire to save souls. To save a single soul, said Ramakrishna, I would teach even while suffering the most excruciating pain, up to the end of my life, and he literally practised what he said. Buddha also did the same, and did not like persons being prevented from coming to him for light even while on daeth-bed.

As regards their attitude to miracles, Ramakrishna simply scorned them. When he was told that a certain man could walk on water and go from one bank of the river to another, he laughed and said that it was worth only two pice, for the ferryman would demand only that much cash. Buddha's attitude was similar. When a woman came to him with her dead child requesting him to revive it to life, Buddha sent her on an errand whereby she experienced that sorrow was universal and death common.

Buddha and Ramakrishna preached no exclusiveness in religion, and if ever world brotherhood and unity is reached, with complete cessation of war of any kind, overt or covert, it will be on their foundations.



Heidelberg University celebrates its 550th anniversary this year and an exhibition illustrating its development will be held from June 27 to 30. Photo shows the city from the Castle Terrace. The two white buildings in the centre are the old and new University buildings.

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Books & Their Writers

RECENT FICTION

Four Readable Novels

MAN CHANGES HIS SKIN. By Bruno Jaseinski, International Publishers, New York. Price 3 dollars.

TURKISH DELIGHT. By George C. Forster, Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London. Price 7s. 6d.

WITHOUT MOTIVE. By Winston Graham, Ward Lock & Co., London.

LOVE ON THE FAIRWAY. By Archie Compston and Stanley Anderson. T. Werner Laurie, London 3s. 6d.

Here is a batch of four novels each readable in its own way but quite different in its theme and treatment from the others. These four novels give a good idea of the wide range of modern fiction which is happily no longer restricted to conventional romance.

"Man Changes His Skin" would rank fairly high as a novel of the mystery thriller variety. It deals with love, adventure and intrigue in the Tadjikistan republic of the USSR and the long series of episodes in which the hero is involved are spiced with the usual ingredients of such a novel—thrills, suspense and mystery. The central character is an American engineer, employed by the Soviet Government to build an irrigation dam in Soviet Central Asia, who helps to expose a sabotage plot. The story has thus a topical interest also as several such attempts at sabotage have been unearthed during the last few years in Russia. But the chief value of the novel lies not only in its plot but in the vivid descriptions that it contains of the people, customs and geography of Tadjikistan, surely one of the most interesting places in the world. A traditionally oriental country, this Soviet republic provides an interesting study and reveals the liberating influence of the Russian revolution upon a people steeped in feudal and mediaeval conservatism. The author who is evidently well acquainted with the country and the people he writes about gives us a living and colourful picture of the new Tadjikistan—sometimes even at the expense of the continuity of his story.

IMITATION WODEHOUSE!

"Turkish Delight" is in a totally different class. It is a more or less successful attempt at the sort of novel which has been perfected by P. G. Wodehouse. The story is packed with funny incidents and funnier people—the young Home Secretary (a typical Drones Club man!) who is doomed to marry the daughter of a militant teetotaller, General Bullinger who returns from photographing wild animals in Africa to find that vandalism has been rampant in London and the delightful Ambassador of Karmanistan with no less than three wives. They are all likeable people and the author has succeeded in involving them all in a series of quite exciting episodes. While far from reaching Wodehousian heights, and at places an obvious imitation, it is an entertaining novel.

ORIGINAL MYSTERY

"Without Motive" is quite an exciting mystery story and the author, unlike so many others of the same class, does give us a surprise in the end. A murder is, of course, committed at the very outset but the problem is not so much to find the murderer as to find a motive for the outrage. Here is an excellent plot with which Mr. Graham has coupled intelligent characterization with a fine sense of atmosphere.

Those interested in that elusive game, golf, would welcome "Love On The Fairway," a romance of an Open Championship. It is the story of an amateur golfer who backs himself to win the Open Championship, at 500 to 1. His caddie is also his "gal" and it is her advice that wins him the championship. The novel is jointly written by two famous golfers, Archie Compston and Stanley Anderson and the details of the imaginary Open Championship are as authentic as they are interesting—to golfers and goofs, of course!

K. A. A.

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Indirect Suggestion In Poetry

Yale Professor Urges Literary Critics To Consider Hindu School Of Criticism Used Thousand Years Ago

(COMMUNICATED)

Helen of Troy remains to this day the most beautiful woman in literature, even though Homer himself did not leave a description of her. Her reputation was built by Homer through a device that the ancient Hindus recognized as the essence of poetry and which now is the basis of their most important theory of literary aesthetics, according to Dr. Franklin Edgerton, Professor of Sanskrit and Philology at Yale.

According to the leading school of thought in India, all literary art of the first rank contains a 'dhvani', or a 'tone', something that is not directly said in words, but indirectly suggested, Dr. Edgerton said. It is this 'unsaid' meaning which is always found in poetry of the highest rank and which constitutes its prime source of aesthetic appeal, he stated. Thus Homer suggests Helen's beauty by 'dhvani' in the celebrated passage in which the Trojan elders, seeing Helen, say to each other that such beauty was worth all the trouble it had caused.

'Dhvani is something utterly different from the form and the direct, prima-facie, 'said' meaning of the words used," Dr. Edgerton explained. "The words constitute the 'body' of poetry, to which dhvani furnishes the 'soul', the breath of life. Poetry can be scientifically analysed by knowledge of grammar and the dictionary, plus prosody and the literary figures of sound or sense. But dhvani cannot be analyzed, just as according to Hindu philosophy the soul of living beings cannot be analyzed. It can be felt directly by those cultivated and sensitive persons who understand its true nature by direct appreciation. It is only great who possess the power of using language in such a way as to evoke a 'suggested' meaning over and above the primary meaning of the words.

"There is, I take it, no doubt that most critics of to-day would accept the principle of the unsaid meaning as a factor in dramatic art. How many would follow the dhvani school in making it the cardinal factor in all literary art of the first rank, I cannot say."

Kashmir Origin Of Theory

The Hindu theory of indirect suggestion in poetry seems to have originated in Kashmir, not much before the ninth century, the oldest full exposition being the 'Dhvany-aloka' (Light on the Dhvani) by Anandavardhana, Dr. Edgerton said. His work is composed as a commentary on a somewhat older, an anonymous, collection of mnemonic verses, which were intended to help a beginner memorize the chief points of the system.

This system should not be confused with a theory of poetry of the West, suggested as a parallel to dhvani, according to which great literature has something to say which cannot be expressed in words, he continued. "The dhvani is nothing so mystical as that."

The proponents of the dhvani theory state that any given emotion, situation or conflict may be described lucidly and scientifically, but that a great artist can evoke an effect much more powerful by 'indirect suggestion', by means of which he can produce a more forceful impression.

"If the reader feels that the words used, and their prima-facie meaning, are the main source of aesthetic appeal, then even though there is also some 'unsaid suggestion, or flavour', the piece is only second-class poetry. It is perhaps invidious and dangerous to mention names, but I venture to suggest that some of the poems of Algernon Charles Swinburne, and some of the prose of Robert Louis Stevenson, would be placed in this category."

Dr. Edgerton suggested that the doctrines of the dhvani school, with some modification perhaps, could profitably be tried out by literary aestheticians of to-day.

GERMAN LIFE AND LETTERS

Mr. G. M. Jadhav, writes:—

It may interest many readers to know that a quarterly journal called "German Life and Letters" will be edited by Prof. L. A. Willoughby, who is Professor of German in the University of London. The first number of the journal will appear in October, 1936, and thereafter the journal will be published quarterly.

The contributers to "German Life and Letters" will be experts and will deal with their subjects in non-technical language, broadly rather than in detail, but maintaining a high standard of scholarship.

The journal will seek to keep in touch with the spiritual, intellectual and artistic ideals of Germany and the German people. It has secured the support of the conference of University teachers of German in Great Britain and Ireland. Many Professors of German in British Universities have also promised to help it. All contributions should be addressed to the Editor, Professor L. A. Willoughby, University College, London. The annual subscription is 17s. 6d. It should be sent to the Publisher, Basil Blackwell, Broad St., Oxford, England.

PAMELA'S SYMPOSIUM

'FIFTY-FIFTY' By Pamela Frankan (Ivor Nicholson & Watson 7s. 6d).

This the first collection of Miss Pamela Frankan's stories. She has already earned a reputation as one of the coming literary stars, and that it is not all due to Frankan Pere, is once again illustrated by 'Fifty-fifty.' There are thirteen stories in this volume, most of them published for the first time here, and it is rather a diversified fare,—though one may even call it ill-assorted.

The title of the book is lent by the story 'Fifty-Fifty'. But it is also appropriate in the sense that the book is only fifty-fifty successful. Five or six of the stories are undoubted successes, while the rest look like just so many fillers. It cannot be gainsaid, however, that this book shows the remarkable versatility of its author. Pamela has tried to portray the whole gamut of emotions, from the gay to the grave, and from humour to horror. That she is not uniformly successful, and that some of the stories are flops, should not come in the way of our appreciating her undoubted cleverness as a story-teller.

"Mirage" is a delicious skit on love's young dream gone west. A young high-school girl goes to spend her holidays with her sister, and rather fancies that she has made a conquest of her brother-in-law. She is disillusioned only when, while departing she gets what she thought was a burning love epistle from her brother-in-law. "I know you are really too big to tip, but I'd like you to have this for the term," it simply said, and enclosed was—' a pound note! 'Flight' and 'The Reason Why' should both be read together. But while in 'Flight' there is a sudden twist into tragedy at the very end, the note of macabre is discernible from the very beginning in The Reason Why. "The Optimists' which was lately published in the Nash magazine has already created a marked difference of opinion among its readers. But perhaps 'catlike' which covers fifty pages and is the longest story in this collection will be most difficult to 'place.'

Altogether, 'Fifty-fifty' is bound to appeal to a large circle of readers. While those stories may not be the work of a genius, (as the blurb observes: blurbs always will!) they show the hand of the clever artist. Pamela is a chip of the old Gilbert block, alright.

N. J.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Talk To "T"—Something Has Happened—Columns-Wide Conflagration—"Fiery" Speech, "Fired" Imagination, "Fired" Enthusiasm, "Fire" Of Ancient Forests—Chestertonian Ardour—Gorkian "Fire"—The Mayor's Blaze—"Rishis" Seek Russian Education—"New Civilization" of 1000 B. C.—Is Corporation National?—The Shy Socialists—Unintelligent Nationalists.

I do not know "T". He, or may be she, visited the "quaintly oriental" 'Aiwan-e-Raf'at'. He (This is of course, for purposes of argument. As I said, I do not know whether 'T' is a man, woman or child) found there the voice of Aristotle 'in no unmistakable terms' by a woman who 'sat quietly' and made a 'fiery speech'. Her 'vivacious eyes' and the 'torrential flow of her words' were such that they 'nearly overwhelmed' the interviewer. I share his feelings. As a rule, I am completely overwhelmed by her 'torrential flow'. And, I agree at the very outset that Atiya Begum is, as he says, much more than a 'vivacious woman'. Much more.

A Great Patron

'She is', he adds, 'a great patron of the arts'. Now that is, precisely, the difficulty with some of us. We are convinced that the 'patron' of arts, however great, is rather obsolete these days. It is like this. Sjt. "T." I appreciate the trouble you took to interview. In fact, I admire the skill with which you have, despite the 'torrential' rapidity of her speech, reproduced with amazing fidelity the Aristotlean personality. It would put to shame many a professional reporter to the manner born. That is not all. I observed also the subtle touches with which you have distinguished the historic occasion.

The Humming Bees And "Tremor"

For example, when you listened to the graphic description of "thousands of students who worked in the common conditions of glorious nature, like busy bees, in a great beehive" you did not fail to observe "the low tremor suggestive of the humming of bees" you immediately detected in the speaker. What reporter of mere common clay would have cared to notice such picturesquely "arty" detail! As I said, I have nothing but admiration for the efficient thoroughness with which you have done your job. Only, we are, both of us, ill-timed for the "new civilization" which Atiya Begum with the help of Aristotle, 'Rishis', 'Munis', courageously, heroically, has set her mind and heart to build, 'foster and cherish'. I will illustrate, try to.

Chesterton And Gorky.

You know the notorious indifference with which great men select the moment of their departure from the scene of their earthly activities. Who could have thought that G. K. Chesterton, whom some of us in 'true British fashion affectionately recall as G. K. C., should have timed his departure almost to coincide with the departure of Maxim Gorky whom some of us, eager not to be considered medieval, adored as the right "advance" pattern. Do not be impatient, Sjt. "T". This is not a digression. It is pat and to the point. There are even in this city of the Philistine (as you would agree with Atiya Begum) some over-fastidious souls who would challenge both our intelligence and our logic if we reconciled over Chestertonian ardour with, shall we say, Gorkian 'fire'. They refuse to recognise, just imagine, art for art's sake. They dispute our individual right to see the two sides of the question at the same moment and to apply our intellectual lustre to the sides evenly, impartially and with equal tolerance.

No Age For Miracles

Similarly, there are those obtuse people who do not and will not see a 'new civilisation' in the 1000 B.C. forests—universities or in the teachings of the Rishis and 'Munis'. With the obstinacy characteristic of their irreverant generation they refuse to believe in miracles. They refuse to believe, for instance, in the 'highest scientific developments of the West' (even if the phrase is sufficiently, conveniently, and completely vague) fitted in with the 'back ground and foundation (another trifling conflict) of ancient Indian culture.' They cannot grasp or gaze at the "spiritual", "mystic" outlook and perspective of the land of the "Rishis" and of the forest universities where with the help of Indian youth "individual and collective methods based upon American and Russian systems of education" could lead to a "new civilization". I know, of course, that Atiya Begum Saheba could not be guilty of advocating Bolshevism. She was only thinking as she said of "their democratic and sound systems of education" which she knew from her deep studies of the American and Russian systems helped "considerably in bringing out the latent qualities of a child"

Confusing To The Profane Aud Unenlightened.

This training of "Indian youth" terminating with the "latent qualities of a child", the individual and collective, American, Russian and ancient Indian guaranteed by "Rishis" and munis as authentic systems of education might seem rather confusing to the single-track mind of the profane. They might irreverently point out that "patrons" of art are as out of date and tabooed in Russia as are the "Shastras" the "Rishis" and the "Munis" of Nalanda and Taxile. And, talking of "Shastras" it is more than possible that some of the orthodox Hindus and Muslims would, quite unintelligently of course, object. The orthodox Hindus would object to the revision of the Shastras which would assign to the unsuspecting Vishnu the Gopis he did not deserve, even if the revision is "based" upon American and Russian systems of education.

Greater Men Failed.

Nor would the orthodox Muslims welcome the "Rishis", "Munis", "Shastras" and their iconography, revised or unexpurgated, as the basis of the education of Muslim girls. I know certainly Atiya Begum Saheba is herself incapable of such a catastrophic "faux pas". But men greater than Sir Radhakrishnan whom she has rightly chosen as one of those who will "run" the great Academy, have failed to fight Hindu orthodoxy successfully and women not greater but equally great as Atiya Begum Saheba have tried in vain to fight Muslim orthodoxy and the "land of purdah and legend of the meek women of India".

Forewarned Forearmed

You will, I hope understand, Syt. "T." This is not at all to damp your enthusiasm or discourage your brave pioneering campaign. On the contrary, this is only to help you to understand the obstacles in the way which once they are known could be easily surmounted. Fore warned is forearmed—you know the ancient adage of the "Rishis". Moreover, what can be impossible in a situation where enthusiasm blazes as it has never blazed before.

Everybody And Thing Afire.

The "Nationalist politicians" may have "juggled away with vocational education in their pursuit of the chimera of vernacularism". But the "fiery speech" of Atiya Begum Saheba, the closed doors of arts which has "fired our imagination" and, lastly, the Mayor, who has been "fired with our enthusiasm" the spirit which "comes from the fire of the ancient forests"—all this observed and recorded by you—will not be and cannot be extinguished by them. Atiya Begum Saheba has already "decided to gather" five lacs of rupees and, as she has pointed out to you, to collect six and buy the land which she wants free from the Corporation.

Candid Confession

She wants it free to give, she candidly confesses, the Corporation "the opportunity" to give Academy "a kind of national backing" "We want," she said, "the nation and the city to feel that they are one with us in our endeavour." It is, decidedly, the most magnimus gesture towards "the nation and the city." I am afraid, however, that Atiya Begum Saheba has made the gesture towards the wrong people. In the first place, there is quite an appreciable number of people in the city intelligent enough to know that the Corporation is not national. They have watched its behaviour towards national incidents great and small.

Is Corporation National?

They remember, not with pleasure I assure you Syt. "T", that the Corporation could not be, to refer to its latest, national enough to vote an address to the President of the National Congress.

Hereditary Indifference

These are rather important manifestations even if we forget the trifling matter about hereditary indifference of the Corporation to art. The Mayor's blazing enthusiasm for art has not illuminated, for instance, the dark corners of the Municipal museum. It has not contributed a single intelligent representative to the P. W. Museum. On the contrary, it chose to send to the museum the man who successfully determined to prevent the museum to secure for art exponents a rare example of Indian sculpture. Its attitude towards drawing art-crafts and music practised in its school, is the attitude which faithfully records the inelastic routine sanctioned by the D.P.I.

Is The Old New?

Syt. "T" if you have any influence please persuade Atiya Begum Saheba not to pursue the Corporation phantom. The City Fathers do not realise as she says, "the necessity of anything new." In fact, they positively refuse to see anything new in 1000 B.C. or the Nalunda and Taxila of "Rishis" and "Munis". They are positively terrified, if I might say so, of American and, particularly Russian systems of education. Our friends the Congress Socialists in the Corporation would perhaps have helped her. But they fight shy of the "Rishis," the "Patrons" the "Shastras" and the theologies. And, may be some of the nationalist corporators would not, perhaps, appreciate the idea that the sponsors of the Academy "want" the "nation and the city" to "feel" that they are with the pioneers.

What The Nation Wants

They might insist on reversing the order. They might insist that they "want" to feel and would like to know that the sponsors are with "the nation and the city."

Unnerved Corporators

The support to the Academy from 'America and elsewhere" and the "torrential flow of words' seem to have, obviously, unnerved them. They cannot be expected to have the broad outlook cultivated like Atiya Begum Saheba by a deep study of the American and Russians systems of education. They cannot be expected, suffering as they have been from the "chimera of vernacularism" to appreciate the 1000 B.C. Nalunda and Taxila "Rishis" speaking or rather propagating American and Russian systems of education.

A Pretty Compliment

I endorse every word and syllable of the complimentary statement that the Mayor offered Atiya Begum Saheba. And, I feel more than assured that she will "not rest until the end" of her endeavour is in sight. Meantime, good luck to Sy.. "T" Hoping to have the honour and pleasure of meeting him in person some fortunate day I remain yours in admiration. To my readers, I must apologise. I said at the outset I was completely "overwhelmed" by the "torrential flow of words" and the enthusiasts who have been all a fire. There must be even for me an interlude of relaxation and recreation.

Germany's Most Modern University Hospital

Newly Built Ten-Storied Surgical Clinic Of Tuebingen University Has As Many As 300 Beds And Most Up-to-date Equipment For Scientific Research And Teaching

(COMMUNICATED)

At one time clinics consisted principally of bedrooms and waiting-rooms for the sick, and were more or less special hotels, where patients all too often felt that they were merely sacrificial victims to the progress of science. A modern university clinic has only a small portion of its space devoted to the actual accommodation of patients, although both more room and more care are given to them. The principal part of the clinic consists, to-day, of examination rooms, treatment rooms, research and instruction theatres, which are used not only for the benefit of the sick actually in the hospital, but also for outside patients. The amount of room required by the office staff and general management has also greatly increased.

Hospital Section

These main principles are greatly emphasised in the new surgical clinic of Tuebingen University. It consists of a hospital with about 300 beds, a treatment and instruction block, and several houses for the personnel and management. The hospital and treatment sections consist of a huge building mass, so skilfully arranged that the actual nursing of the sick and the treatment and scientific research and teaching of students do not disturb each other. The hospital is divided into two sections of equal size, one for men and one for women and children, and all the principal rooms and wards face due south. The treatment section is several storeys higher than the hospital, and faces due north, in order to prevent the rays of the sun from falling directly into operating theatres and research laboratories. As all the wards must have the quickest possible communication to the treatment rooms, the ward building has been divided into two symmetrical halves, each containing four third-class wards for male or female and young patients in the four lower storeys, and a section running over both these divisions in the highest storey, which is divided into second and first-class wards. The treatment building is arranged between the sections in the centre, running from north to south.

Traffic Arrangements

Traffic between the wards and the various departments is arranged by the central traffic tower. This contains, on the ground floor, the entrance for ambulances, rooms for the porters, and the patients' reception hall. The main staircase, three lifts for patients, and a very rapid subsidiary lift, lead up to the five storeys of the hospital building and the nine storeys of the treatment building.

In addition to these, for internal service, there is one goods lift, a smaller goods and passenger lift, and a special lift between the kitchen and the cellars, and two further kitchen lifts to the wards.

Each ward contains 33 beds, partly arranged in single or double rooms for those who are very ill, and partly in general wards for two or more not seriously ill people. Each ward is provided with a reception-room, a luggage-room, two sitting-rooms for those not seriously ill, two nurses' rooms, two bathrooms, and one cloakroom for the use of those not seriously ill, water-closets, and a kitchenette, to which food is conveyed directly from the kitchens. According to their special needs, the wards for men, women and children respectively have been provided with various amenities. All the beds in the well-lighted and airy wards can be pushed out on to sun terraces, and a large garden has also been provided for the patients.

In the lowest storeys of the hospital building are the offices and rest-rooms for the personnel, and also the kitchen and the stewards' rooms. The latter are shut away behind doors, which prevent any smell from reaching the main hospital building, and are provided with special air-conditioning and anti-fog plant. The cellar floor contains the store-rooms and packing rooms, the pantries, bathrooms for the staff, one pedded cell, one mortuary, a special room for emergency operations, and three garages. In the cellar of the treatment building, the central heating, main water supply, the main switchboard, and a special diesel emergency switchboard, low current accumulators and medical stores are situated.

The Floors

The treatment building further contains on the first floor the orthopaedic institute, on the second medicinal baths and diathermic treatment rooms and a department for hydrotherapy, together with a large gymnasium. On the third floor is the Rontgen department, with a department for diagnosis, dark-rooms, operating theatres and therapeutic department. On the fifth and sixth storeys are the large lecture theatres, the library, the cinema, the dispensary, one small lecture theatre, and the pathological and anatomical museum. On the seventh floor are laboratories of various kinds, the animal experiment rooms and stores. On the eigth floor there are two groups of operating theatres, divided by general lavatories, one to each two theatres, and a special sterilisation room, together with anaesthetising rooms, instrument rooms, apparatus rooms, and rest rooms for doctors. On the ninth floor there are two sun-bathing departments with shower baths and sitting-rooms. The tenth storey contains the water cisterns for the heating, the machines for the working of the lifts, and the film archives.

Total Cost Exceeds 5 Million Marks

It goes without saying that great building has been erected in accordance with all the most modern building experience, and is provided with the most up to date equipment. The building costs alone amounted to 2.2 million marks, while the whole hospital with its equipment cost 5.1 million marks. While scientific research and teaching is carried out in the best possible way, everything imaginable is done to make an enforced stay there as pleasant as possible for the patient. To this the magnificent position on the steep mountain side and the lovely views over the Swabian landscape contribute substantially.

A view of the new Hospital.

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(B.B.)

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THE OLYMPIC FESTIVAL

Artistic Portrayal Of Youth At Play To Inaugurate Olympiad

The opening ceremony of the 1936 Olympic Games at Berlin is to take the form of an "Olympic Youth" Festival, under the able management of Dr. Niedecken-Gebhardt. It was he who directed the Raendel Festival at Goettingen, was chiefly responsible for the Reich Festival at Heidelberg and for three years producer in chief at the Metropolitan Opera in New York, after which he took over the organisation of the National Festival at Cologne, finally opening the "Theater des Volkes" in 1934.

The whole idea in the execution of which 12,000 grown-ups and children are to take part, was that of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who also suggested the artistic portrayal of youth at play and in friendly competition culminating in a fitting finale with the strains of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

The festival is to consist of 6 choric pictures passing from childish games to worshipful rejoicing. Such a presentation must, of course, be something more than a well directed display of gymnastics, though it must also be free of all "literary" aspirations. The first difficulty to be overcome was that of staging, since the stage, essentially a sports ground, was required to serve dramatic purposes. There were problems of accoustic, illumination, spot lighting and so on to be solved and, without any previous experience, masses of people were to be fashioned into a uniform work of art. Architectural ingenuity was called for which would enable purely athletic movement, to be converted into an artistic entity and above all to divide the one big field into several areas. Elliptical movement was made flow in circles which can be reformed into squares if necessary. Another factor turned to good account was variation, that is constantly changing scenes, manifold colouring and light effects.

Six Choric Pictures

Of the six choric pictures the first presents children at play from whose dance movements the Olympic Flag is gradually seen to form, 2,600 girls form the second picture, "Dignity and Grace" From their midst comes Palucca, working herself into a frenzy of movement to the strains of a waltz. 500 girls of the Berlin High Schools then give a display of games using balls, hoops and clubs.

The third picture is given over to the boys and is entitled "Work and Play." 2,000 students and representatives of all nations are the performers, 1,200 being standard bearers. The Grounds show the camp fires of the various nations present, each one with a microphone. Searchlights throw up each one in turn as they sing their folk songs. Boyish games are represented symbolically in the parade of nations. A vertiable forest of silk moves into the arena, three Swiss lads step forth and on giving the signal the 1200 flags are brought into play.

The next picture "Masculine Strength and agility" is executed by 1000 soldiers and 500 athletes. There will be a display of gymnastics, spear throwing, putting the weight, etc. The fifth picture, "Victory and Triumph" is depicted by 60 male dancers recruited from all parts of the Reich. Warriors march up in opposing formations led by Harald Kreutzberg. An uproar ensures. Responsible leadership is brought out symbolically by an ensuring contest between the two leaders in which Kreutzberg falls by the sword. There upon 80 girls dancers led by Mary Wigman move forward to bewail the loss. Mournfully the dead man is borne to the feet of the Leader.

Final Picture

Then the summons is given by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchester for the final picture, the "Olympic Hymn". The stadium rapidly fills. Thousands of singers from the Berlin vocal societies pour in followed by torch-bearers, standard-bearers, men and women dancers, girls and boys. Tongues of fire leap up along the upper edge of the stadium. The flags and standards of all nations form one great ring round the Olympic field. The strongest naval searchlights meeting in the centre of the field will light up the whole scene and the strains of the choral part of Beethoven's Ninth are heard "Freude, schoener Goetterfunken, Tochter des Elysiums". A flourish of trumpets and choirs will give a framework to the festival and over all tolls the Olympic Bell in deep metallic tons "I call the Youth of the World."

Swedish Gymnastics Display

600 Men And 600 Women To Give Demonstration Of "Ling" System At Olympiad

Sweden will give two demonstrations of Ling gymnastics during the Olympic Games, these being carried out by 600 men and 600 women in the Stadium at 6.45 p.m. on August 8th, immediately following the completion of the day's competitions in the field and track events.

These demonstrations are intended to show that the Ling gymnastics, which constitute a scientific educational system of basic importance for all physical culture, have become a truly popular movement in Sweden. One of the most striking features is the way in which they can be adapted to the sex, age and physical capabilities of those taking part in them.

To make this evident to the physical training experts from all parts of the world assembled in Berlin for the Games the Swedish Gymnastic Federation plans further impressive demonstrations which will illustrate the educational value of the system. During the Congress of Schools for Physical Education there will be six displays demonstrating the variety which can be attained. These displays will be carried out by groups each of sixteen to twenty-four gymnasts, consisting of boys aged eleven and fifteen years and girls of the same ages, also selected groups of men and women gymnasts.

These demonstration provided by Sweden will prove a valuable contribution to the Congress of Schools for Physical Education, and it will be the first time that any international congress has had the opportunity of witnessing such an interesting gymnastic display.

BOOK OF HONOUR.

The names of all those who strove to bring success to the XIth Olympiad are to be recorded in a Book of Honour. Headed with the name of the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor, the Book will contain the names—written by themselves—of all the guests of honour and of the three prize winners in each Olympic competition. Artistically bound, it will be treasured as a permanent and valuable memorial.

OAKS FOR VICTORS.

An oak tree will be presented to every nation at the forthcoming Olympic Games for each victory gained by one of its representatives. These trees shall be brought home and planted in some suitable site as an enduring memorial. The trees have been under special care for a year and now stand about 28 inches high. They are growing strongly.

They are in special pots adorned with the Olympic Bell and bearing the words:

"Grow to the honour of the victory!
Summon to further achievement!"

The oaks will be carefully packed for conveyance abroad, and exact instructions will be supplied as to their cultivation. Those conveyed over-seas will be looked after during the voyage by the shipping companies.

Experience has shown that such trees may be excepted to flourish in all parts of the world, and thus for a century or longer they will preserve the memory of the Olympic Games in Berlin.

The idea has been taken up with enthusiasm by the nations, and incites them to contribute through Olympic successes to the afforestation of their countries.

OLYMPIC HANDBOOK.

A "Handbook of Sports Regulations," comprising the regulations for all the Olympic contests, has been issued by the Organizing Committee for the XIth Olympiad in the English, German, French, Spanish and Italian languages. The illustrations include maps of the Marathon, rowing and yachting courses, also sketches of the compulsory gymnastic exercises. The price is 4 marks per copy, and the handbook may be obtained from the Reichssportverlag, Charlottenstrasse 6, Berlin, S.W. 68.

The photograph shows Count de Baillet-Latour, President of the International Olympic Committee, in conversation with M. Victor Boin, President of the International Sports Press Federation.

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A CONSIGNMENT OF MANGOES TO QUEEN VICTORIA

A Parsi's Enterprise About A Century Ago

(By R. B. Paymaster, Editor of "The Parsi Chronicle.")

At the recent mango-show in Bombay a large variety of mangoes was displayed for the first time. Many did not know of the existence of such a variety. Cawasji Rustamji Patel's large mangoes were then exhibited and reference was made to the consignment about a century ago —in 1838—made by the late Mr. Framji Cawasji Banaji of a parcel of mangoes grown on his Pawai estate a few miles from Bombay, as a present to the late Queen Victoria. Mr. Framji took a great interest in agriculture and horticulture. He was one of those who started in 1830 "The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India" and was joint-chairman, with Mr. Farris, of the institution. He had an ardent zeal for the extension of agriculture in India and, as stated by Mr. D. F. Karaka in his "History of the Parsis," he was styled as "the Lord Leicester," for his exertions in that direction. On his estate at Pawai he introduced the cultivation of cotton and tea more than a century ago, and planted a great quantity of sugar-canes, indigo, and mulberries for silkworms. He thus converted the place from a forest into a fertile estate, yielding a net revenue of about Rs. 20,000. Sir John Malcolm, the then Governor of Bombay, once paid a visit to the estate, and he says, "I was so gratified by what Framji showed me of his actual improvements, and of the plans he had in contemplation, that I regret not having provided myself with an appropriate token of my marked approbation, of the public spirit and of the benefits that might be derived from his example. To remedy this forgetfulness I presented him on the spot with my own valuable watch and chain."

As the Parsi historian says, "Framji Kavasji was the first—we may safely say the first native of India—who sent a present of that sweet and delicious fruit, the Bombay mango, to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen."

Letter To Her Majesty

The letter accompanying the present, given below, will be found interesting:—

"To Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England.

May it please your Majesty,—

The improvement and extension of Steam Navigation have now happily brought your Majesty's Dominions at Home and your Dominions in the Eastern World so closely together, that I venture most humbly and most respectfully to lay at Your Majesty's feet some specimens of the celebrated Bombay mangoes, in the earnest hope that this delicious fruit, which has never before been transmitted to Europe, may reach Your Majesty, in a state of preservation and prove acceptable. Such precautions have been adopted to preserve the fruit as appear most efficacious. But if the botanists of Your Majesty's Dominions at Home can prescribe a preferable method, it shall be adopted in the transmission of further supplies of this or any other kind of fruit peculiar to the country, which has not hitherto been seen in Great Britain.

Your Majesty's Most Dutiful and Faithful Eastern Subject,
FRAMJI KAVASJI."
Bombay, 18th May, 1838.

In acknowledgment of this present the Master of the Household conveyed to him the Queen's approbation of the zeal and enterprise evinced by him, and Her Majesty's gratification at the dutiful expression of loyalty by which his present was accompanied.

It has to be remembered that in those days, about a century ago, steamships, then recently employed, took more than 6 weeks at least to reach Europe from here, and it is not stated what particular precautions had been adopted to preserve the fruit for such a long time. We have quicker steamers and surer refrigerators to facilitate consignments of mango, fruit, the kingly pride of India, and there will be now no difficulty in sending baskets of fruit across the seas. The services of the aeroplane may make the fruit more popular in a short time, and hence there is ample scope for development of mango transport trade in the near future.

"Now, girls," said the restaurant manager to the waitress, "I want you all to look your best to-day. Add a dash of powder and take a bit more care with your hair."

"Something special on?"

"No. The beer's tough."

RACING "LUCK"

Aga Khan's Philosophy Of Life

Viscount Castlerosse writes as follows in ths "Sunday Express".

I remember well when the Aga Khan took to racing.

I was then his stockbroker, and used to see him constantly.

The Aga is a philosopher and has a theory of life.

* * * *

One day he said to me: "A man must have wide interests. If he is to keep himself active not only must he take exercise, but he must meet a constant flow of new people with different ideas from his own."

EARLY PLAY

J. H. Taylor was the Aga's first instructor in golf, and many a game we had together in Paris and at Sandwich.

The Aga has a belief that men when taking exercise should wear white trousers, and I fancy we made a somewhat astonishing sight lunching in white togs in midwinter in a Paris restaurant.

I still play with His Highness, but he likes starting before eight o'clock in the morning, and, believe me, at that hour the hole looks precious small.

Since those early days the Aga has not only progressed in the racing world, but he has cut a considerable niche for himself in the councils of the world.

Through his own ability at Geneva he is a more than an important figure.

* * * *

He told me once that there it is the custom when a man of one country writes to a national of another to employ the French language.

"I know", he said, "because on one occasion I wrote to a Japanese delegate in English and he replied in Japanese".

"LUCK"

If you press the Agha he will tell you that much of his racing success is due to luck: and yet this statement must be taken with much reserve.

* * * *

The Aga has a system of breeding founded on a French formula, the name of which unfortunately I forget.

Is the system correct?

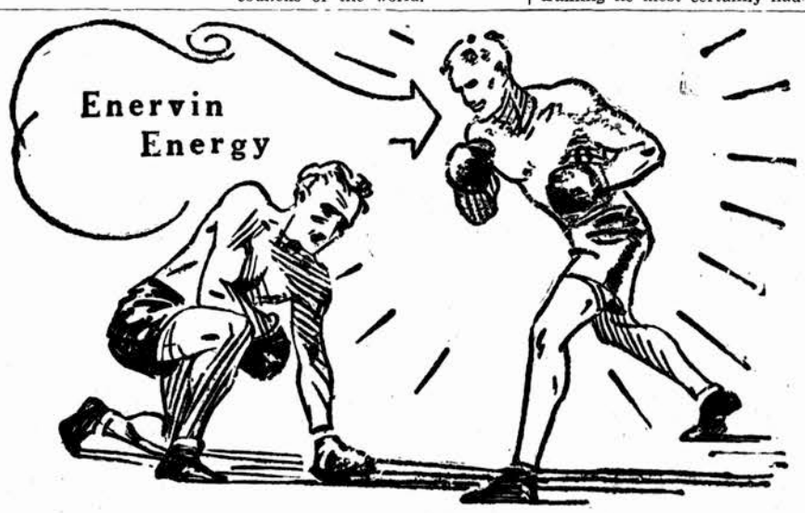
Well, it seems to me the proof is in the Derby winner.

Racing, when you have a stable the size of the Aga's, is a real business.

The gross earnings come to round about £100,000.

* * * *

I asked the Aga whether he had made money racing, and he replied that if you include the capital value of his stud horses in training he most certainly had



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A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

The late Mrs. Gendabai Bhandari, (mother of Rajya Bhushan Rai Bahadur K. N. Bhandari, mill-owner of Indore), who passed away on 14th May, was well-known for her charities. The Nandlal Bhandari Maternity Home, the Nandlal Bhandari School, the Eye-Ward and Hostel in Rampura being among the institutions built and endowed in the name of her husband Seth Saheb Nandlal Bhandari.

IRAQ PRINCESS'S ROMANCE

Sister Makes Vain Attempt To Secure Annulment Of Marriage

The Athens correspondent of the "News Chronicle" wires as follows:—

Desperate efforts failed to interrupt the romance of Princess Aza, the eldest sister of the King of Iraq and a direct descendant of the Prophet Mahomed, who renounced her faith and eloped with an Italian hotel porter.

Princess Rahiiza, a sister of Princess Aza, having failed to obtain an annulment of the marriage, lodged a complaint against the couple involving a charge that they had taken family jewels valued at £6,000 and £1,500 in cash.

Her aim was to have the couple placed in preventive custody so that she might gain time for further attempts at annulment.

The Greek Solicitor-General called at the Atlantic Hotel and confronted the two sisters.

Princess Aza refuted her sister's charges. A reconciliation followed and the complaint was withdrawn.

The Princess and her husband intend soon to leave for Italy, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Senora Azana, wife of President of Spain, at the Women's Lyceum Club, in Madrid.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Powdered ammonia or a little turpentine when washing "whites" helps to increase the whiteness.

* * * *

Gum-Arabic in the rinsing water will stiffen and refresh silks with perfect safety. Dissolve 2oz. gum arabic, which you buy at the chemist, in 1 pint boiling water and bottle when cool. Dissolve 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls in the rinsing water.

* * * *

Removing clothes from the line when not quite dry, and rolling up ready for ironing, is better and easier than getting them quite dry and sprinkling them.

* * * *

If you have some special garment which you want to ensure will look extra nice do NOT wash it with other things but quite by itself, quickly going through all the processes alone.

GIRLS EXPELLED FROM LECTURE

"Sixth Form" Rules At Oxford

An Oxford don has expelled women undergraduates from his lectures, says the "Isis" the undergraduates' newspaper, which, in a leading article protests against the treatment of women at Oxford.

"A few weeks ago," writes the editor, Mr. Keith Briant, "a lecturer expelled women students from his lecture because they did not happen to be men.

"The fact that women are now members of the University, with equal rights, meant nothing. Women of adult age at Oxford are still treated as if they were intelligent girls in the sixth form at school.

"At one college they must all be in on Sunday evenings before 10 p.m. At another it is wicked to attend more than four dances a term, and at a third they must all write neatly in a book where they are going in the evening".

TURKS HONOUR WOMEN

The Turkish Government have issued a special series of stamps in honour of a woman's International Congress, which met last year at Istamboul. Amongst other well-known women, Miss Jane Adams, founder and first president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, was represented in the issue of stamps.

WOMAN CHANGES SEX AND AGE

A twenty-seven-year-old girl has become a thirty-seven-year-old man as a result of an operation at the Debrecan Clinic, says a Budapest message.

"Miss Jolan Kun" now wears men's clothes and is very proud of a newly-grown moustache. "Her" greatest ambition is to grow a beard.

"Before the operation I was twenty-seven," says the new Mr. Kun, "but now I am thirty-seven. A man need not conceal his true age."

FINE FINANCE

Fined 2s. 6d. for obstruction with his barrow, a coster at Willesden was unable to pay, and a woman sitting in court lent him the money.

The next case called was that of the benefactress. For being drunk and disorderly she was fined 7s. 6d.

"But", she told the magistrate, "I have only 5s. left!"

The magistrate reduced the fine to 5s.

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"Feminine curves are part of the dowry brought into wedlock by a bride, and she is not entitled to part with them without her husband's consent."

This was the opinion of the Vienna court, which granted a divorce to a master tailor, who said: "I fell in love with and married my wife because her figure appeared to me the ideal of femininity. Now I have a creature who resembles a young man more than a woman."

KESARI KUTEERAM, Egmore, Madras.

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I REMEMBER THE 'TITANIC'

Unforgettable Memories Of The Tragedy Of April 10th 1912

The White Star liner "Titanic," largest ship the world had ever known, sailed from Southampton on her maiden voyage to New York on April 10th, 1912. She was believed to be the safest ship afloat; she had double bottoms and her hull was divided into sixteen water-tight compartments, which made her, men thought, unsinkable, writes Mr. Henson W. Baldwin, in "Men Only." She had been built to be and had been described as a gigantic life-boat. She stood out to sea with 2,201 persons aboard.

Sunday in mid-Atlantic dawned fair and clear. The purser held services in the saloon in the morning. At 9 a.m. a message from the steamer "Caronia" sputtered into the wireless cabin:

"Captain, 'Titanic'—Westbound steamers report bergs growlers and field ice in 42 degrees N. from 49 degrees to 51 degrees W.

"Compliments.—BARR."

In the afternoon Marconi Operator Bride, ear-phones clamped on his head, was figuring accounts; he did not stop to answer when he heard a nearby liner, the "Californian," calling the "Titanic." The "Californian" had some message about three icebergs; he didn't bother to take it down. About 1-42 p.m. the rasping spark of those days spoke again across the water. It was the "Baltic," warning the "Titanic" of ice on the steamer track. Bride sent the message up to the bridge. The bearded master of the "Titanic", Captain E. C. Smith, read the message as he was walking on the promenade deck, and it was later posted in the chart-room for the information of officers.

Dinner that night in the Jacobean dining-room was gay. It was bitter on deck, but the night was calm and fine. After dinner some of the second-class passengers gathered in the saloon for a "hymn sing-song". It was almost ten o'clock as the group sang:

"Oh, hear us when we cry to Thee
For those in peril on the sea."

On the bridge Second Officer Lightoller was relieved at ten o'clock by First Officer Murdoch. At least five wireless ice warnings had reached the ship; lookouts had been cautioned to be alert; officers expected to reach the field at any time after 9-30 p.m. At 22 knots, its speed unslackened, the "Titanic" ploughed on through the night. In the crow's nest, Lookout Fleet and his partner, Leigh, gazed down at the water, still and unruffled in the dim, starlit darkness.

In the wireless room, where Phillips, first operator, had relieved Bride, the buzz of the "Californian's" set again crackled:

"Californian": "Say, old man, we are stuck here, surrounded by ice."

"Titanic": "Shut up, shut up; keep out. I am talking to Cape Race; you are jamming my signals."

"Iceberg Right Ahead!"

Then, a few minutes later—about 11-40 . . .

Out of the dark she came, a vast, dim, white, monstrous shape, directly in the "Titanic's" path. For a moment Fleet doubted his eyes. But she was a deadly reality. Frantically he telephoned the bridge:

"Iceberg! Right ahead!"

Bells clanged the first warning in the engine-room. Danger! The indicators on the dial faces swung round to "Stop!" Then "Full speed astern!"

There was a slight shock, a brief scraping, a small list to port. Shell ice—slabs and chunks of it—fell on the foredeck. Slowly the "Titanic" stopped.

Captain Smith hurried out of his cabin. "What has the ship struck?"

Murdoch answered, "An iceberg, sir. I have closed the water-tight doors."

A few lights switched on in the first and second cabins; sleepy passengers peered through port-hole glass; some casually asked the steward:

"Why have we stopped?"

"I don't know, sir, but I don't suppose it is anything much."

In the smoking-room a quorum of gamblers were still sitting round a poker table. They had felt the slight jar of the collision and had seen an 80-foot ice mountain glide by the smoking-room windows but the "Titanic" was "unsinkable"; they hadn't bothered to go on deck.

But far below, in the forward holds and boiler rooms, men could see that the "Titanic's" hurt was mortal. All six compartments forward of No. 4 were open to the sea; in ten seconds the iceberg's jagged claw had ripped a 300-foot slash in the bottom of the great "Titanic".

On deck, in corridor and stateroom, life flowed again. Men, women, and children awoke and questioned; orders were given to uncover the lifeboats; water rose into the firemen's quarters; half-dressed stokers streamed up on deck. But the passengers—most of them—did not know that the "Titanic" was sinking. The shock of the collision had been so slight that some were not awakened by it; the "Titanic" was unsinkable; the night was too calm, too beautiful, to think of death at sea.

In the radio cabin the blue spark danced, calling for assistance: "CQD—CQD—CQD".

The sea was surging into the "Titanic's" hold. At 12-20 the water burst into the seamen's quarters through a collapsed bulkhead. Pumps strained in the engine-room—men and machinery making a futile fight against the sea. Steadily the water rose.

12-30 a.m. The word is passed: "Women and children in the boats." Stewards finish waking their passengers below; life-preservers are tied on; some men smile at the precaution. "The "Titanic" is unsinkable." The "Mt. Temple" starts for the "Titanic"; the "Carpathia," with a double-watch in her stokeholds, radio, "Coming hard." The CQD changes the course of many ships—but not of one; the operator of the "Californian," a dozen miles away, has just put down his ear-phones and turned in.

12-45 a.m. Murdoch, eyes tragic, but calm and cool, orders boat No. 7 to be lowered. The women hang back; they want no boat-ride on an ice-strewn sea; the "Titanic" is unsinkable. The men encourage them, explain that this is just a precautionary measure; "We'll see you again at breakfast." There is little confusion; passengers stream slowly to the boat deck. In the steerage the immigrants chatter excitedly.

A sudden sharp hiss—a streaked flare against the night. A rocket explodes, and a parachute of white stars lights up the icy sea. "God! Rockets!" The band plays ragtime. No. 6 goes over the side. There are only twenty-eight people in a lifeboat with a capacity of sixty-five.

1-00 a.m. Slowly the water creeps higher; the fore ports of the "Titanic" are dipping into the sea. Rope squeaks through blocks; lifeboats drop jerkily seaward. Through the shouting on the decks comes the sound of the band playing ragtime.

The "Millionaires' Special"—boat No. 1—leaves the ship. Aft, the frightened immigrants jostle and rush for a boat. An officer's fist flies out; three shots are fired into the air, and the panic is quelled. . . . Four Chinese sneak unseen into a boat and hide in its bottom.

Heroic Women

1-30 a.m. As one boat is lowered into the sea a boat officer fires his gun along the ship's side to stop a rush from the lower decks. A woman tries to take her Great Dane into a boat with her; she is refused and steps out of the boat to die with her dog.

Mrs. Straus puts her foot on the guhwale of a lifeboat, then she draws back and goes to her husband. "We have been together many years; where you go I will go." Colonel John Jacob Astor puts his young wife in a lifeboat, steps back, taps cigarette on fingernail: "Good-bye, dearie; I'll join you later."

1-45 a.m. The foredeck is under water, the great stern is lifted high toward the bright stars. Below in the stokeholds the sweaty firemen keep steam up for the flaring lights and the dancing spark. Stokers slice and shovel as water laps about their ankles. Safety valves pop; the stokers retreat aft, and the watertight doors clang shut behind them. There are about 660 people in the boats, and 1,500 still on the sinking "Titanic." On top of the officers' quarters men work frantically to get the two collapsibles stowed there over the side. In the wireless cabin Bride has slipped a life-jacket about Phillips as the first operator sits hunched over his key, sending. A stoker, grimed with coal, mad with fear, steals into the shack and reaches for the life-jacket on Phillips' back. Bride wheels about and brains him with a wrench. The band still plays—but not ragtime:

"Nearer my God to Thee,
Nearer to Thee. . ."

The water creeps over the bridge where the "Titanic's" master stands heavily he steps out to meet it.

2.17 a.m. "CQ—" The "Virginian" hears a ragged, blurred CQ, then an abrupt stop. The blue spark dances no more. The lights on the ship flicker out.

2.18 a.m. Men run about blackened decks; leap into the night; are swept into the sea by the curling wave which licks up the "Titanic's" length. The great stern rises like a squat leviathan. The forward funnel snaps and crashes into the sea; its steel tons hammer out of existence swimmers struggling in the freezing water. The "Titanic" stands on end, poised briefly for the plunge. Slowly she slides to her grave—slowly at first, and then more quickly—quickly—quickly.

2.20 a.m. The greatest ship in the world has sunk.

The boats that the "Titanic" had launched pulled safely away from the slight suction of the sinking ship. There were only a few boats that were heavily loaded; most of those that were half empty made but perfunctory efforts to pick up the moaning swimmers, their officers and crews fearing they would endanger the living if they pulled back into the midst of the dying. One woman drove her fist into the face of a half-dead man as he tried feebly to climb over the gunwale. Two other women helped him in and stanched the flow of blood from ring-cuts on his face.

It was 2.40 when the "Carpathia" first sighted the green light from No. 2 boat; it was 4.10 when she picked up the first boat and learned that the "Titanic" had foundered. The last of the moaning cries had just died away then. It was soon afterward, when her radio operator put on his ear-phones, that the "Californian," the ship that had been within sight as the "Titanic" was sinking, first learned of the disaster.

And it was then, in all its white-green majesty, that the "Titanic's" survivors saw the iceberg, tinted with the sunrise, floating idly on the blue breast of the sea.

KINGS IN EXILE:
"Tell me Professor, can I sue the League of Nations for damages?"
(Courtesy: "La Tribune des Nations")

See that grey hairs may not get you a sack from your office; as it is natural to create a bad impression on your employers' mind. Why run this risk? when a wonderful hair tonic like "Restora" is available everywhere. Be not afraid as it contains no sulphur, no silver nitrate and no other harmful substance. It is sure to make you look decades younger than you are; after a few days use. It contains no oils and fats.

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Franz Grillparzer, Greatest Poet Of Austria

His "Sappho" Depicts With Remarkable Insight The Tragedy Of The Loneliness Of High-Spirited Minds

(BY PROF. G. M. JADHAV).

Byron wrote in his diary "Jan. 12, 1821, Midnight.—Read the Italian translation by Guido Sorelli of the German Grillparzer—a devil of a name, to be sure, for posterity; but they must learn to pronounce it. With all the allowance for a translation, and above all an Italian translation. . . . with every allowance for such a disadvantage, the tragedy of 'Sappho' is superb and sublime! There is no denying it. The man has done a great thing in writing that play. And who is he? I know him not; but ages will. 'Tis a high intellect. . . Grillparzer is grand, antique, "not so simple" as the ancients., but very simple for a modern—too Madame de Staelish, now and then, but altogether a great and goodly writer.'

Grillparzer was only twenty-six years old when his first play, "Die Ahnfrau" ("The Ancestress"), was performed in Vienna. This play made the author famous immediately. The element of fate in "Die Ahnfrau" was made rather prominent. Grillparzer was not pleased to see his drama classed among the 'Schicksalsdramen' (Fate dramas). Although it was a success, Grillparzer was not satisfied with the methods he had used. He wished to write a drama which would be entirely different from "Die Ahnfrau." He turned to the classics and found Sappho The first performance of his "Sappho" took place on 21st April 1818 at the Burgtheater and was a great success.

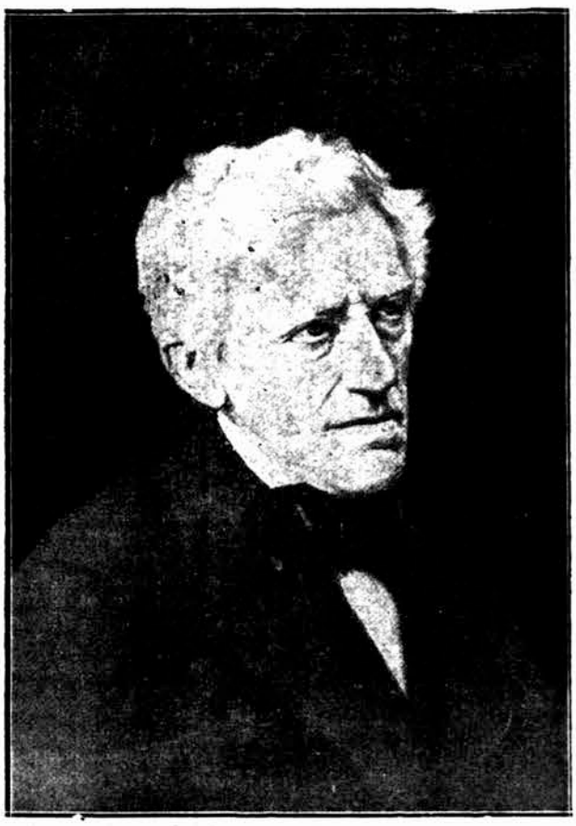
Is Grillparzer's "Sappho" translated into any Indian languages? It is sure to interest Indian readers. It was translated into English in 1855 by L.C.C. (Lucy Caroline Cumming) and in 1876 by Ellen Frothingham.

(The present writer would feel obliged to any readers who would be kind enough to inform him about Indian translations of Sappho by Grillparzer).

His Career

Franz Grillparzer was born in Vienna on January 15, 1791.

He wrote many dramas about which we shall have something to say later on. To understand him, his character and his philosophy, one must read his delightful story, "Der arme Spielmann." (The Poor Fiddler," Selected Austrian Short Stories, Oxford University Press). The story is quite simple and told in a familiar way. When we read "The Poor Fiddler" we feel we see



FRANZ GRILLPARZER

Grillparzer himself. Those who have not yet read this story have a great surprise in store for them.

A friend told the present writer that he began to read "The Poor Fiddler" and he did not put the book down till he came to the end of the story.

In "The Poor Fiddler" the author takes us back a hundred years into the Vienna of Beethoven and Schubert, the latter a personal friend of Grillparzer who was the most renowned playwright of his time. The trilogy, "The Golden Fleece," is the best known of his dramatic works.

Grillparzer's drama "Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen" ("The Waves of the Sea and of Love") was first performed in Vienna on April 3, 1831. It is the story of Hero and Leander. One must read the tragedy to see the dramatic skill of Grillparzer.

"The Tragedy Of Sappho"

Dr. Emil Reich is one of the best authorities on Grillparzer. He is the founder of the Grillparzer Gesellschaft in Vienna, which began its work in 1890. Those who are interested in Grillparzer and his works will find useful information in the reports published every year by this institution.

The fourth edition of Prof. Reich's "Lectures on Grillparzer's Dramas" will appear this autumn. With Prof. Reich's kind permission we give below the concluding portion of his lecture on Sappho:

"Pleasure dwells within the bounds of calm and serene common-placeness in life; beyond and within a short distance lie searching, groping, stormy struggle, fight and suffering without end, to the end Sappho tries to soare to the heights, but soaring far above the petty world in the blue ethereal sky towards the sun, she was seized by a longing for earthly happiness, for blissful satisfaction in spiritual and physical enjoyment. This she must pay for in hours of bitter suffering. There is no returning after having chosen her way. She is expelled by both worlds because she wishes to unite them, and she wavers in endless suffering until she gathers her courage to renounce her earthly life by a freely chosen death and by this act wins back her freedom in higher spheres. From the beginning she is doomed to die. Had she gained, what she so eagerly craved for, it would have meant death to her spirit; only by physical death, finally willed, can she save herself from a future relapse and soar to her native land.

In "Sappho" the Tasso-problem is grasped from a more general point of view and penetrates it to the lowest depth. He who would be an original worker, an artist, investigator, thinker, founder of a religion, leader of the state, he who is to have influence as a leader of mankind, must neither crave for the happiness of mediocrity nor feel envy in renouncing. A high-spirited mind passes inattentively by a lukewarm, comfortable pleasure, such as is the ardent desire of bodily strong and spiritually weak men. He, however, who has separated himself from the life of the majority and cannot bear to live for his own ideas, lonely and not understood by the swarming crowd, is doomed to the fate of Icaros, of Phaeton.

"Sappho" shows the chasm which cannot be filled between those who seek the pleasures of life and others, whose wish is glorious doings, not for the sake of fame, but for work done. Interference with life on knowledge of life is another choice, but not to do, or to observe. For profound consideration when far-reaching, becomes indirect work, often more lasting than direct work. Each existence has conflicts and brings conflicts; restlessness predominates. Perfect tranquillity cannot be the aim of life; it is brought about only in death. Sappho learns that the deeper meaning of her fame as a poet, is to gain the ability to regard life untroubled by personal cravings, as Ilse Munch emphasises, but the same holds good of most artists and scientists, especially philosophers. Grillparzer, still more oppressed because more suffering personally, has pronounced his conception of the necessarily painful fate of the poet in "Abschied von Gastein" (Farewell to Gastein), but he identifies himself much less with Sappho (if more even than Goethe with Tasso) than Ibsen, the old man, with Rubek when the sculptor laments his really lost life. Nevertheless, it holds good for Sappho, the heroine of Lesbos, who finally finds herself, what the dramatist says in 1836 when in Paris, thinking perhaps of Heloise Hochner:

Man's eternal fate is: self-denial,
And there is no other delight
than that which you deny yourself.
For the powers of Nature, for ever her own,
Hate those, whosoever seek their own free way,
For it remains reserved to their eternal right,
And impatiently they draw him within their own realm."

The conditions of renouncement are twice as hard for Sappho because she is a woman and must wrestle amongst people who are not of her way of thinking. The maiden Melitta, tender as a charming Viennese girl, will think of Sappho not without true sorrow, Phaon not without self-reproache. Sappho does not die as one conquered, but victoriously, of her own free will, atoning for the deviation from the daring path of those who walk on the heights of humanity. The end of this tragedy, which shows with touching compassion the harsh fate of loneliness of high-spirited minds is, therefore, elevating in spite of its pessimism."

DOUBLE ACROSTIC NO. 4

(By RAO)

Speaking about ships, my friend, it seems all queer
When big brains meet, disagreement doth appear;
Experts are called in—they also cannot mend them;
They all talk and talk; but nothing is the outcome.

1. **Have you been sent to unearth this home?**
2. **What a nice thing to begin learning the alphabet now?**
3. **This is absolutely essential—so have something more than the mere tail.**
4. **Mac runs in a frenzied way in all the United Kingdom.**
5. **Eve is caught irretrievably in the foliage, yet she departs.**

(For solution see page 56).

MASTER POWER
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The torch of your life that purges troubles and sorrows a mystic power perfected by years of practice and preserva tion that brings success and happiness. Why grope in dark? Follow this beacon light. Write for my free booklet of inspiration "Master Power". Write to it to-day.
HABIBULLAH SAHEB
PALLI HILL, BANDRA, BOMBAY

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

THE POETS' CORNER

Nilima Devi's And Subho Tagore's Verse

The interest of these three books* of poems lies in the fact that, with the exception of Nilima Devi's "Hidden Face" which would appear to have been originally written in English, they enable one to form an idea however inadequate and perhaps unjust, of the average level of Bengali poetry much as Rabindranath Tagore's work has done to familiarise the non-Bengali reader with the main characteristics of that poetry. The poems of Mr. Subho Tagore (whose cover design of 'Maur Pankhi'—Peacock Plumes—is much more interesting, incidentally, than his poems have been translated both by himself and Nilima Devi and there is much in their content and form that is recognisably Tagorean or neo-Tagorean—a style emulated, affected, parodied even outside the coterie of Bengali poets and which somehow never fails to irritate one's sensibilities.

BENGALI VERSE

I am not suggesting that Mr. Subho Tagore is not spontaneous and that, although his verse undoubtedly suffers in translation, the original Bengali might not be more interesting mostly through the woods of verbal effect. 'Maur Pankhi' indeed, is remarkable for its rather refreshing lack of Tagorean pseudo-mysticism. All the 26 poems in this collection are representative of Bengali lyricism and practically all are equally amourous with a touch of "sentimental anaemic" Read lines like:

My heart becomes boisterous, beholding
The swaying rhythm of thy beautiful body.
It is radiant with the glow of rainbow rays.
.....
And the desire to hold thee in an immortal embrace,
While I lie lulled by love on thy heaving breast till eternity.

Or,

My kisses are passionate like wild showers!
Bathe thyself in them,
And be abandoned in sweet rapture.
.....
My embraces are like flaming fires
With which thou shalt kindle
Thy heart's passionate ardour.

Our wishes one could quote as much out of the collection of poems in "Rubble" in comparison with which "Maur Pankhi" possesses not merely a unity in purpose and mood but is intrinsically superior and more readable.

A POETIC NOTE

Nilima Devi addresses the "Hidden Face" in the collection that bears its title:

Wilt thou never show thy face?
Strange spirit within myself!
Drawn against thy own desire,
Yet ever powerless to resist
The magnetic attraction of the earth and tries to discover "Romance";
An elusive dream is the eternal quest for romance—where is it?
Over the purple hues of some snow-capped mountain peak?
Or is it in the blurred, white haze of the noon-tide desert?
May it be round the bend of some swift-flowing, far-off river?
The curve of a street in a half-forgotten old-world city?

The "Hidden Face" reflects (or hides?) various and diffused moods: and each poem speaks of the strength of individuality with its depth and spontaneity of feeling and poetic sincerity. The book production is uniformly excellent.

"CASIMIR".

*HIDDEN FACE. By Nilima Devi. Re. 1|8.
MAUR PANKHI. By Subho Tagore. Re. 1|8.
RUBBLE: By Subho Tagore. Re. 1. Published by "The Futurist Publishing House". 6|1A Dwarkanath Tagore Lane, Calcutta.

SIR M. VISVESVARAYA'S BOOK

PLANNED ECONOMY FOR INDIA, by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Bangalore, Price Rs. 4.

The first edition of this book, containing a systematic exposition of India's economic problem in all its varied aspects based on facts and figures, was reviewed in these columns some time last year. This is the second edition of the book which has been issued to meet the demand of the wider circle of readers. The necessity of issuing a second edition of such a highly technical book within a period of nearly 18 months only is itself a sufficient proof of its usefulness and popularity.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Making of Federal India, by N. Gangulee (Nisbet), price 12s. 6d.

Principles of Education, by A. V. Mathew, Kolhapur.

A History of Religion in Old Testament, by Prof. Max Lochr (Ivor Nicholson & Watson) price 5s.

Gita Rahasya, by B. G. Tilak Translated by B. S. Sukthankar, B.A., LL.B., (Tilak Brothers, Poona)

Police Officers' Companion, by Baquir Hussain Saheb (G. M. Hassan Ali, Madras), price Rs. 6-As 8.

Women had to do it, by Geoffrey Ludlow (Ivor Nicholson & Watson).

Death Greets a Guest, by Charles Ashton (Ivor Nicholson & Watson).

Memorials of the Military Life. by Washington Metclafe (Ivor Nicholson & Watson), price 10s. 6d.

Paulvat (Marathi) by S. S. Junnarkar (V. R. Kulkarni, Bombay), price As. 10.

Galicha (Guj) by Mrs. Manjigauri B. Kantawala, Baroda.

Jamal Mahomed, by Nilkan Perumal, Madras.

THE SYKES LAW COLLEGE MAGAZINE (Kolhapur)

The Sykes Law College, though young in years, has already made excellent progress, as is evidenced by this issue of their journal. The students' articles, though mainly legal in character, are well-written and well-informed. The address of Mr. Jayakar and Dr. Patil, delivered at the college, are given in this number. The proceedings of the moot court conducted by the students will be perused with much interest. Altogether a well-got-up magazine.

"THE NEW AGE"

May (Annual) Number

With this number the New Age completes two years of its career. The editor observes with some justification in his foreword that "The country has kept pace with the work of the New Age. Socialism during the past two years has become the live topic of the nation." The articles in this issue are full of nerve and vigour, and generally in keeping with the avowed policy of the journal. Some of them, however, will evoke much criticism. One contributor, for example, assserts that 'Gandhites are now exposing themselves as the open allies of Reformism and Liberalism' ("Gandhism exposed")—a statement which hardly calls for any refutation. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya writes on the "New Age", which as he observes is begun every new year. The annual subscription of this magazine is now reduced to one rupee which places it in the reach of everybody.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN INDIAN SCHOOLS (Illustrated) by Dr. George F. Andrews, Assistant Physical Director to the Government of Madras. Published by the Little Flower Co., P.O. Box No. 99, Madras, Rs. 2-8-0.

Divergence of opinion and the adherence to tradition are much more rampant in the sphere of the physical education of the young than in that of their mental bringing up. The problem in India is much more intensified due to the malnutrition of the boys owing to economic reasons. The task of the physical education instructor is, therefore, not a bed of roses.

Dr. George Andrews, with his wide experience in America and India and a virile grasp of the fundamental approaches the subject keeping in mind the needs of Indian boys in the secondary schools between the ages of 11 and 18.

After a bird's-eye view of physical education in ancient India, he traces the development of the physical education of the youth in schools and analysis the various methods at present in use with regard to their biological, physiological, psychological and sociological values. After critically examining the suitability of the methods to the Indian environment, the author puts forth a comprehensive reconstructed theory which, without decrying any system aims at making "its utmost contribution to the optimum growth and development of the individual mentally, morally, socially and physically and to the creation of worthy interests, ideals habits and attitude so that the individual may now and later live the abundant life—live best and serve best—participating fully as a worthy member of society"

In this connection the efforts of the National Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Madras, are worth noting.

The author draws a clear distinction between what is physical culture, physical education and health education, and makes a strong plea for amalgamating the administration of health-supervision and physical education in schools under one department.

It is refreshing to note that the indigenous systems have been discussed without any bias, on their own intrinsic merits, by the author who has done well to dispel some of the fallacious claims of certain schools of physical culture.

The volume contains a number of illustrations and a large bibliography; and is expected to prove a clear guide not only to the physical education instructor but also to all teachers generally.

B. G. L.

FASCISM X-RAYED

Useful Book In Urdu

"MUSSOLINI, FASHIYAT AUR JANGE HABSH. By Khwaja Ahmad Abbas. Hali Publishing House, Kitabghar, Delhi. Price As. 8.

The Hali Publishing House, Delhi, are to be congratulated on their enterprise in bringing out, for the benefit of the ordinary Urdu-reading public, small, simply-written and quite informative booklets on contemporary movements and affairs. The above booklet is one of the series. In the course of a small volume, the author has successfully explained the aims and objects of Fascism and the far-reaching effects of Mussolini's policy in Abyssinia. He has traced the development of the political ideas of Mussolini through his chequered career and has well analysed his socio-political philosophy. This work is bound to prove very useful to the Urdu-reading public in helping it to understand international affairs. The booklet exposes the grave dangers of Fascism and shows how the jealousies and fears of the various European imperialist Powers have led to the ruin of a poor and unprotected country—Abyssinia. The stories of aerial bombardments, and poison gas attacks on peaceful citizens have been described to illustrate the horrors of Fascism. The book deserves to be popular. The artistic cover is rendered all the more attractive by an extremely apt cartoon of Mussolini.

A. H. H.

FROM MARS TO MUSE

"MEMORIALS OF THE MILITARY LIFE." By Thomas Washington Metcalfe. (Ivor Nicholson and Watson. 10s. 6d.)

There has been quite a spate of books during the last few years from the pen of soldiers,—a few of them good, some of them downright bad and most indifferent. It is really a psychological problem why lifelong devotees of Mars should in the evening of their days, be so attracted by the muse. The stream of memoirs and reminiscences has now been supplemented by the "Memorials". Mr. Metcalfe, the author of this book, has, however, already earned renown as a successful author, and thus, his new literary venture is assured of a warm welcome from those who have read his earlier books.

The Memorials of Mr. Metcalfe's military life begin at the very beginning, when he was presented with a drum and played with his toy-soldiers. From those days of childhood, the tale is carried through Sandhurst, through Ireland and other places, where the author was posted, through the Great War to his retirement. This is not, of course, a connected story, but neither is the narration patchy. The reminiscenes though they may not fascinate one, will be found generally interesting. The author's many asides and "obiter dicta" are full of native wit. The old soldier writes about many men and many matters, both famous and infamous, but he is always saturated with sympathy for his subjects. A broad humour and a broad humanity are, indeed, the chief characteristics of this volume.

The thumbnail sketches with which this book abounds perhaps form its 'piece-de-resistance". The portrait of Field Marshal Earl Roberts and that of the incorrigible drunkard, Private Galway, the caricatures of Sergeant Major Arthur Crook and the riding instructor Sandy—"Oh! Sandy, of the great sweeping, ginger moustache!"—all live in memory long after one has closed the book. There are also many incidents described in those pages, from the striking and inspiring, to the purely salacious: a soldier's life is full of contrasts, of course! One does not try to seek literary charm in a book of this type. Mr. Metcalfe, however, has cultivated quite a style of his own and though his main aim is to tell a story, he many a time improves it by the manner of its telling. Those who are interested in such books will certainly find the "Memorials" immensely interesting.

N. J.

Bowlers' Day In First Test

Sensational Collapse Of Both Teams

Allen Captures 5 For 17 And Amarsingh 5

INDIANS' 62 FOR 1, BUT ALL OUT FOR 147

England's 132 For 7 (Leyland's Top Score Of 60)

All-India (1st Innings)	147
England (1st Innings)	132 (for 7)

RIVAL TEAMS

INDIA	ENGLAND
VIZIANAGRAM (Capt.)	ALLEN (Capt.)
C. K. NAYUDU	WYATT
C. S. NAYUDU	ROBINS
MERCHANT	TURNBULL
MUSHTAQALI	LEYLAND
HINDLEKAR	VERITY
NISSAR	MITCHELL
AMARSINGH	DUCHWORTH
JEHANGIR KHAN	GIMBLETT
WAZIR ALI	J. LANGRIDGE
PALIA	HARDSTAFF
BANNERJEE (12th man).	HART (12th man).

The first Test Match began at Lord's on Saturday. Allen winning the toss sent the Visitors to bat. Indians made a good beginning with Merchant and Hindleker as the opening pair, scoring 61 runs without the fall of any wicket. The first wicket fell at 62, and then there was an utter collapse, three more wickets fell for the addition of 4 runs only.

MERCHANT'S TOP SCORE.

The fifth wicket added 19 runs and the whole side was dismissed for 147, Merchant being the top-scorer with 35 and Hindlekar, the second best, made 26. Mushtaq Ali was dismissed for a duck.

Allen, the England Captain was the most successful bowler, capturing 5 wickets for 17, and Robins taking 3 for 50.

ENGLAND'S POOR START.

England in reply made a worse show than the Visitors, losing 4 wickets for 41, at tea, Amarsingh being responsible for all the four victims, his analysis then being 9-5-13-4.

Resuming after tea, the Home side made 132 for seven, Leyland being the top-scorer with 60 (l.b.w., to bowler Amarsingh).

LONDON: June 27.

At Lord's weather was fine and sunny to-day, when Indians commenced their First Test Match against England. The wicket was soft and is drying rapidly under the influence of the sun and wind. The play commenced at 11-30 a.m. Lunch was taken at 1-30 p.m. and tea at 4-30, and the stumps were drawn at 6-30.

The attendance was disappointing. Only 3,000 spectators were present. Allen won the toss, and after inspection of the wicket sent in the Indians to bat.

Merchant and Hindleker were India's opening batsmen. Allen and Wyatt started bowling, the latter with two maidens, but Allen was exceedingly speedy off the pitch, and appeared to give trouble to Hindleker. Merchant was almost run-out when his score was 4, Robins narrowly missing the wicket, with throwing the ball from cover.

VERITY'S EFFECTIVE BOWLING.

Merchant pulled Wyatt for the first boundary of the match. Verity then came on at 16, and tied up Merchant. The batsmen were not at all happy against Verity.

The attendance now increased to 6,000. Langridge and Robins were then tried, after which Verity was switched over to the other end. Merchant glancing Verity for 3, sent up 51 of the innings after the play had lasted 62 minutes. Allen returned in place of Verity at 62, and then things began to happen.

MERCHANT BOWLED.

In his second over, Allen cleanbowled Merchant, Mushtaq Ali came in, but in Allen's next over the incoming batsman was caught at fine-leg, before scoring. Hindleker then made no attempt to play a googly from Robins and was bowled.

This brought C.K. Nayudu and Wazir Ali together, but an extra fast one from Allen had C.K. out l.b.w. under the new rule. (66—4—1).

At this stage, England's Captain had taken three wickets in eleven deliveries for one run. Four Indi-

(Continued on Page 34).

AMAR SINGH,
who captured 5 out of 7 wickets of England Team for an insignificant figure.

NEGUS' NOTE TO LEAGUE

Help Western Abyssinia With Money And Ammunition

GENEVA, June 27.

Negus has sent a note asking the League to supply provisional Government in Western Abyssinia, with money and ammunition, and reaffirming Abyssinia's right to liberty and independence.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

AMAR SINGH'S EFFECTIVE BOWLING.

(SPECIAL TO "CHRONICLE."

LONDON: June 27.

Though by winning the toss, England appeared to have won practically half the match on a bowlers' wicket, but at the end of the day's game the position was even, owing to the deadliest bowling of Amar Singh, who captured 5 England wickets conceding a few runs in the total of 132 for 7 wickets.

Merchant and Hindlekar the opening-pair, gave an encouraging send-off to the Indians, which the other batsmen failed to use to advantage.

Mushtaq Ali was unlucky in losing his wicket for duck, but Amar Singh also played a foolish stroke into Langridge's hands. It must be admitted that Vizianagram played capital innings.

The batting of Merchant was brilliant and Hindlekar helped him admirably. The first partnership was separated after several bowling changes, with which Allen continued to menace the Indian batsmen.

Robins' bowling was played cautiously, but Verity was played with great confidence.

With the exception of Hardstaff England fielding was accurate.

On the Indian side Nissar was unfortunate with the leather, but Amar Singh was very difficult to play.

To-day, the Indian Captain consulted Naidu and others with the result that the bowling changes and placings of the field were above criticism.

The consensus of opinion is that Amar Singh pulled the First Test Match out of fire and make England run desperately for runs.

V. MERCHANT,
who made the top score of 35, out of a total of 147.

RIOTING IN ADDIS ABABA

Business Firms Lodge Claims Estimated At £100,000

DJIBOUTI, June 27.

Business firms in Addis Ababa have lodged claims estimated at a total of £100,000, arising from the three days' rioting which preceded the Italian entry into the capital early in May last.—Reuter.

ITALY'S NOTE TO BRITAIN

When They Resume Collaboration With League

GENEVA, June 26

When the Council met privately to discuss the agenda, the Italian representative handed Mr. Eden a letter couched in conciliatory terms explaining why Italy was not sending a delegation to the Council and expressing confidence that the improvement in the situation would permit Italy to resume collaboration with the League.

Polish government has informed the President that it is in favour of lifting Sanctions.—Reuter.

Poland To Raise Sanctions

LONDON, June 27.

The Warsaw Council of Ministers have ordered the raising of sanctions against Italy.—Reuter.

Nicaragua To Leave League

GENEVA, June 27.

Nicaragua has announced her intention to leave the League.—Reuter.

NOTICE TO READERS

To-day's Paper Contains 60 Pages

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Board Of Control Must Act Now

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Since the day Reuter announced that Amarnath had been summarily dismissed from the All-India Cricket team now touring England and was being sent back to his native land, the Indian Cricket World has become a blazing furnace. Newspapers all over the country are full of that heat and fire which this spark has ignited. I need hardly mention that materials for a big conflagration were being heaped together for a long time and it is this last act which has set them to flames. Several correspondents of the "Chronicle" have hinted at them and my friend, A. F. S. Talyarkhan, has catalogued some of them in an open letter to the Board of Control for Cricket in India which was published in the "Chronicle" on Friday last. I consider it a matter of duty to enlighten the public on the various aspects of the question which have brought things to a head to-day.

1932 EPISODES RECALLED.

It is an open secret that during the England tour of 1932 some of the Indian players threw all barriers of discipline to the winds. Keeping late hours and getting drunk were, with them, the ordinary features of the day. They thought as if they were at a holiday trip to England. Even when they did not restrain themselves before the Test Match, C. K. Nayadu, as their Captain, called them to order and threatened to keep them out of the Test Match if they did not behave themselves. He also appealed to them in the name of India's honour. This in stead of acting as a restraining influence on them, infuriated them still more. It is said there were squabbles and fights thereafter over this and ever since the recalcitrant members pledged themselves to be after Nayudu's blood

BITTERNESS ALLOWED TO INCREASE.

When there were such reports of indiscipline and misbehaviour in the team, the Board of Control for Cricket in India, if there were wise farsighted and strong, should have held an inquiry into these allegations and taken disciplinary actions against those offending members. But our controlling body is a weak-kneed institution and wisdom and foresight are unknown commodities to them. They blinked at the whole affair and allowed things to take their own course. When the M. C. C. team visited this country in 1933-34 stories of further dissensions and disruptions among the Indian players were broadcast. Even at this stage the Board of Control remained a Silent Spectator or hearer of these gossips.

THE THIRD ACT.

Now we come to the third act of this sorry episode. It happened before the Quadrangular tournament of 1934. Some busy bodies of the Hindu Gymkhana came to know that feelings between C. K. Nayudu and Amar Singh had become strained for some reason or other. They volunteered to bring about a rapprochement between these two great players of their community. They failed as neither of them would tell them what exactly their grievance was against each other. But the result of their failure was disastrous to Indian Cricket. Vijay Merchant and Champak Mehta who were then members of the Hindu Selection Committee laid all the blame of it at the door of Nayudu and swore that they would be with Amar Singh in his refusal to play under "C. K." if he was elected Captain of the Hindus.

HINDU GYMKHANA'S PART.

The whole world is aware how the Hindu Selection Committee refused to face the issue. Under the threat of these disgruntled members they did not dare to elect the ablest man among them as their captain. They tried to patch up these differences instead by bringing in D. B. Deodhar and the Yuvaraj of Patiala to lead the side. As might be expected, the failure of the Hindu team in the Quadrangular embittered the feelings still more. If these Selectors had bravely put forward Nayudu, I have not the least doubt that these rebellious members would have sued for peace sooner or later. However, the 1935 Committee took courage in both hands and elected Nayudu as their Captain. While the others submitted to this, Amar Singh stayed away. This weakened the Hindu attack considerably and the result was a foregone conclusion.

CRISIS.

We turn to the Australian visit next, but before, we do so, it is worthy of note that the Nawab of Pataudi was elected by the Board of Control as Captain of the Indian team which was to tour England several months hence. There was no apparent hurry for this step. The immediate task was to elect the Captain who would lead the home team against the Australians. Pataudi was not in the fit condition of health and form. So the question was left over. It was clear then that the Board did not want Nayudu who had Captained India against Jardine's team in 1933-34 No satisfactory explanation in support of this queer deal to Nayudu was vouchsafed to the public.

"VIZZY" STEPS IN

It was surmised that Nayudu was not given the position because a few prominent players would not play under him. Why? What were Nayudu's faults for which the Board of Control deprived him of his just claim? Were they satisfied that Nayudu had proved himself unfit? Or were they labouring under the threats of these "rebels"? Any way, they shirked their duties and responsibilities in this respect and entrusted the most important task of selecting the Captain to the All-India Selection Committee consisting of Dr. H. D. Kanga, K. S. Duleepsinhji and the Nawab of Pataudi. Duleep was away in England. So the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram was elected to deputise for him. How this committee discharged their duties and how the inconvenient Kanga had to resign and how they made themselves the little Moghuls is recent history and I do not wish to recapitulate it here.

There are two incidents worthy of notice. When the first "Test Match" was to be played in Bombay, it was rumoured that Amar Singh would not play if Nayudu was appointed Captain of the team. But as soon as the Yuvaraj of Patiala was selected, he ran to Bombay and assisted his side. Then came the second 'Test' at Calcutta, where "C.K." was appointed the skipper. Amar Singh went there after playing in the Inter-Provincial Tournament at Poona. After making all that journey he did not play because, it was stated, he was not well enough.

A SCENE AT CALCUTTA.

In addition to this Nayudu is reported to have complained to the President of the Board of Control that some members of his team had stayed at the Government House Dance till the small hours of the morning of the Test Match, which made them practically unfit for play that day. In contrast to this, he pointed out that the Australian players left the Party by 10 o'clock, whatever the reasons for the failure of the All-India team at Calcutta there is not the least doubt that these players behaved in a most irresponsible manner, for which the Board of Control should have severely reprimanded them. But they seemed to connive at it.

INDISCIPLINE ENCOURAGED.

It is believed on all hands that if the Board of Control had displayed their sense of discipline and a strong hand in the management of affairs from the very beginning, the Amarnath incident would never have taken place. The weak policy they have exhibited all along has been mainly responsible for undermining discipline everywhere. The way the All-India team and their Captain and Manager were elected, has shown that things were not all quite satisfactory in that august body. Favouritism has been rampant all along. In such a state of affairs team-spirit and comradeship was bound to be at a discount, when Vizianagram was elected Captain and given the dictatorship of the Indian team we were told that he was meant to be the cementing force of the team. His chief business would be to keep the team together as a happy family. Unfortunately for India he has proved to be a selfish father who wants everything to himself and who would also insist that his wisdom should not be questioned however stupidly he might behave.

THEY MADE A MESS.

The Board of Control has erred all along the line. They should not have elected "Vizzy" to the Captaincy when they knew well enough that he was not fit to be anywhere near the team. They should have, on the other hand, selected the ablest man of the lot. Those who refused to play under him should have been summarily chucked out. If by that process a sufficiently strong team was not forthcoming, the tour should have been dropped.

By leaving out such first rate players as Nazir Ali, Naoomal, C. S. Nayudu and Bhaya and including comparatively older players like Ramaswamy, Mahomed Hussain, Palia and Gopalan, the team was turned into a colourless combination. In addition to this, rumour has it that two or three players who were physically unfit were allowed to make the trip without proper Medical examination.

INCOMPETENCE.

As I have said more than once that Vizianagram by shouldering the responsibility of captaining all the matches and mismanaging them wholesale, not only killed all the enthusiasm from the members of the team but also tried their patience beyond measure. The manner in which his manager, Major Brittain-Jones, dealt with his team was hardly, what it ought to have been. His inexperience as a manager of any touring team made him unfit for that position. I wonder how the Board of Control appointed a European Manager after deciding to give the place to an Indian.

AMARNATH WAS EXASPERATED

I am not cataloguing these sins of omission and Commission on the part of the Board of Control with a view to exculpate Amarnath of his ill-behaviour. I am only doing it to show how from the beginning the discipline of the players was discounted and their morale undermined. How the incompetency of the Captain and the haughtiness of the Manager added fuel to the fire. It is reported that on the day the incident took place. Amarnath was made to sit with his pads on for four hours! He was naturally itching to play when Mushtaq Ali and others were batting in a light-hearted manner. He was hoping to outshine them. But the Captain would not let him. This would naturally annoy anybody. An impulsive youngster like Amarnath was bound to feel more. He admitted that he had given vent to his feelings a bit. Everybody would admit that Amarnath deserved to be punished for it.

INDIA'S PRESTIGE UNDERMINED.

Few people would object to it. But the punishment which the Manager of the team—and not the Captain, mind, you,—has gone beyond all limits of justice and fair play. The pity of it that the Captain felt himself powerless to countermand his Manager's order even when he felt the prudence of his recall. There is not the least doubt that an Indian Manager would have considered the result of his decision fully before he despatched Amarnath back to India. An European can never feel for India's honour, prestige and reputation in the same manner as a son of the soil. Our sportsmanship has been sullied beyond repair. So that it may not be made still worse, these two gentlemen must now be kept out of hand's way. The President of the Board of Control should cable "Vizzy" to make over the Captaincy to C. K. Nayudu and Brittain-Jones to hand over the managership to Hadi. Wazir Ali should be nominated vice Captain.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS SPOILT BY RAIN

LONDON, June 26.

To-day's programme at Wimbledon was entirely disorganised by rain, it being possible only to use four courts.

Men's Singles (fourth round):—Allison (America) beat Jones (Great Britain) 10—8, 6—4, 1—6, 7—5. Allison now meets Austin in the quarter-finals. Von Cramm (Germany) beat Maier (Spain) 10—8, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2. Budge (America) beat Caska (Czechoslovkia) 6—3, 6—0, 6—4.

Crawford and Quist, men's doubles holders, and Perry and Miss Dorothy Round, mixed doubles champions, had respectively easy victories.

Women's singles (third round):—Miss Freda James beat Miss Joan Saunders (Great Britain) 3—6, 6—4, 6—3. Mlle Jedrzejowska beat Mrs. King 6—3, 6—2.—Reuter.

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8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted accomplished girl for educated and refined Muslim having monthly income Rupees 300. Apply Box No. 6444, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted District Chief Agents and Organisers on Salary Rs. 30 and upwards to organise our Life Policies business. Monthly premium Annas Four to Rupees Two. Apply Independent Insurance Co., Ltd., Fort, Bombay. (6450).

Wanted Influential and Respectable organiser on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 plus 50 for T.A. for pushing sales of our Homoeopathic Injections and Patent Medicines for all diseases, apply with one rupee stamp to the Research Homoeopathic Society, Ltd., 118, Harrison Road, Calcutta, for full particulars. (6406).

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. (6312).

City Homoeopathic Medical College (Regd.), (opp. B. B. Station, Dadar), imparts scientific medical training. Prominent staff. Terms fee Rs. 30. Apply soon. (6434).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Evening Classes for Bombay Matriculates October evening classes to be started by Sirdar High School, 379, Lamington Road. For admissions apply Principal. (3387).

Cambridge Senior—A Mark of Cultural education—For better prospects in India and abroad, pass this examination. Regular classes started. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road. (3196).

Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan.—Residential School and College for boys and girls. Matriculation, I.A., I.Sc., and B.A. (Hons.) of Calcutta University. Admission in July. Apply immediately with 4 anna postage stamps. The Secretary, Santiniketan (Bengal). 3401.

56. EDUCATIONAL

Hansraj Pragji Thackersey College.—This College opens on 20th June. It teaches Pass and Honours courses in English, Sanskrit, Marathi and Economics, and Pass courses in History, Gujarati and Philosophy. Second Languages for F.Y.A. and Inter Arts are Sanskrit, Persian and French. Send four annas for Prospectus. T. A. Kulkarni, Principal, Nasik, 31st May, 1936. (3256).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS

Books sold at the Current Rate of Exchange. All English Books now sold at As. 11 a shilling. Economy effected 10 per cent. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Bombay, 1. (3339).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted agents for silk cloth and sarees. Pay 75, allowance 50, Security Rs. 10. Girson Knitting Works, Ludhiana. (6262).

Wanted energetic and respectable agents and organisers for selling remaining shares of the Bengal National Textile Mills Ltd., on high commission. Please apply to the Managing Agents of the Company, D-5. Clive Buildings, Calcutta. (6270).

150. STAMP COLLECTING.

Send under Registered Jubilee As. -|8|- Rs. 30|- per cent. George As. -|4|- Ordinary unwashed Rs. 2|8|- 1000. Schenker, Dilsukhral, Ballimaran, Delhi. (6453).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

All kinds of Sewing Threads, Buttons, Wools, Needles and Tailoring Materials can be had at moderate prices. Mofussil orders sent by V. P. P. A Kamruddin Sons, 49, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. (R6195).

156. MISCELLANEOUS

Earn Rs. 100|- monthly by securing order for our fancy cloth and hosiery goods. Please ask for free particulars. The National Trading Co., Ludhiana (Punjab). (6404).

PROTEST AGAINST BAN ON SLOT

Irani Shop-owners See The Consul

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In spite of the heavy downpour of rain this morning, about 400 Iranis of Bombay assembled near the Iran Consulate at Colaba to record their emphatic protest against the order of the Commissioner of Police prohibiting play on the Pin Game Machines in the restaurants, hotels and tea shops in Bombay.

It was at first decided to go in a procession to the Iran Consulate from Museum, but owing to the inclemency of weather, this programme was changed and about 200 Iranis went in B.E.S.T. and Co.'s buses which they had reserved while the rest went in taxis buses or walking.

As there was no room to accommodate all the Iranis who went to lodge their protest, it was arranged that only a few should go to the Consul in his office with a spokesman while the rest should wait outside.

LIST OF GRIEVANCES.

Accordingly, Mr Petigara, solicitor, partner of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Co. Solicitors and son of Khan Bahadur K. J. Petigara, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, was engaged to speak on behalf of the Iranis and put forward their case before the Consul, while Mr. Aspandiar Khushru Irani, of Mazda and Co. Gowalia Tank represented the Irani protestants.

At 12 noon Mr. Petigara and Mr. Aspandiar Irani were called in by the Consul to whom the case of the Iranis was then presented.

The grievances of the Iranis, as placed before the Iran Consul briefly are:

(1) That they are law abiding people and never take part in any organisation which is likely to disturb the peace of the city.

(2) That about 600, Iranis bought the Pin Game Machines over which they spent nearly Rs. 6 lacs, Rs. 3 lacs having been paid to Government as Customs Duty at 50 per cent. on invoice value and Rs. 3 lacs to the manufacturers.

(3) That, if it was the intention of the Government to ban the Pin Game Machines they should not have taken Rs. 3 lacs as Custom Duty and should have prohibited the entry into the city of these machines from the very beginning.

(4) That if, after taking the Custom Duty of Rs. 3 lacs the Government desires to ban the machines, they should refund the Custom Duty.

Police Also Played

(5) That, after the installation of the machines in their shops among those who played on the machines and patronised the Iranis were also a number of Police Officers and police constables of the Bombay City Police Force, who were satisfied that there was nothing but amusement derived from the machines.

(6) That the prizes given to the winners were only in the shape of kind such as tea, coffee, or aerated waters only.

(7) That the Iranis in the city were the most taxed people as they paid taxes on cigarettes, matches, essences, medicated wines, spirits, municipal taxes besides paying for the police licences.

The Iran Consul heard Mr. Petigara, as well as Mr. Aspandiar Irani and assured them that as Consul of Iran he would communicate with the Government of Bombay and if necessary with the Government of India on the matter.

In the meantime he advised the Iranis to abide by the order of the Commissioner of Police. The Iranis also intimated their desire to place this grievance through the Iran Consul to H. I. M. Reza Pahelvi if no satisfaction is received from the Government.

SEARCH FOR MISSING WOMAN

Arrests And House Raids In Benares

BENARES, June 26

No clue has yet been obtained about the mysterious disappearance of a young Brahmin woman together with her mother-in-law on the occasion of the solar eclipse. Vigorous police investigations continue. The police are also assisted by the local Social Service League.

Three drivers of hackney carriages were arrested and the houses of Pandas, Ghatias and Yatrawals residing at Assi in Benares City were searched.

A reward of Rs. 500 for the discovery of the Women has been announced by the Darwin Pilgrim Trust.

This incident has become the main topic of the town.—A.P.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee has decided to install a radio set and electrify the Dhantoli Park for the entertainment of the public.

SEE—
BLOOD CURDLING between a Man and a Lion in a lonely jungle —the unexplored and mysterious land of Africa.

A SERIAL
Is being repeated
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GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.) GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Religious Service.
8-15 p.m. A Recital of Hebridean Songs.
8-35 p.m. London Scenes 5. Westminster Abbey, R.A. Usborne.
8-50 p.m. An Instrumental Recital.
9-10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary, and Announcements.
9-30 p.m. Toc H. Festival.
10-0 p.m. Chamber Music. The London String Trio. Keith Falkner (Baritone.)
10-30 p.m. Close down.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s 31.36 metres, 9656 kc/s.

10-30 p.m. Popular Songs. Bai Sunderabai Accompanied by the VUB Indian Orchestra.
12 30 p.m. The V.U.B. Ensemble. Directed by Dominic Pereira.
6-30 p.m. Evensong. Relayed from St. Thomas' Cathedral.
7-30 p.m. The 2nd Bn. The Durham Light Infantry. Conduc- Frank H. Rose, A.R.C.M.
8-30 p.m. Dance Music.
9-0 p.m. News in English.
9-10 p.m. News in WHindi.
9-20 p.m. Vazirbai. In Light Hindustani Songs. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 3704 metres, 870 kc/s 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

8-36 a.m. Time Signal, Batar Orchestra conducted by Tarak Nath Dey.
8-46 a.m. Vocal Music (Bengali). Sudhir Banerjee.
9-1 a.m. Fullanalini.
9-21 a.m. Kankabaty.
9-41 a.m. Ushabaty and Ranjit Roy—Duet.
9-56 a.m. Kamalabala.
10-21 a.m. Instrumental Music by Betar Orchestra.
10-31 a.m. Review of Stage and Screen by Spectator.
10-51 a.m. The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Morning Musical Concert. Relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel. News in English.
6-6 p.m. Church Service relayed from St. John's Church.
7-31 p.m. "Roudrachchhaya"—A Playet. Under the direction of Bella Halder Music by N. Motilal and Sura Sangha.
8-51 p.m. News in Bengali.
9-6 News in English.
9-21 p.m. A Recorded Programme. Enrico Caruso. "Recordita Armonia" -- Puccini. "Agnus Dei"—Bizet. Ignace Jan Paderewski. "Mazurka in Sharp Minor." Chopin.

Delhi Programmes:

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Naat by Ghulam Farid.
8-10 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Bohni.
8-20 am. Karim Husain of Jaipur. "Aiso jodha bhuj bali ranbir mahabali." Khayal Paraj.
8-30 a.m. Karrar Husain. Jaltrang Ram Kali.
8-35 a.m. Ghulam Farid. "Husn se agah ab woh bekhabar hone laga. Aina jo usko manzur-i-nazar hone lahag. (Rind.)
8-45 a.m. Talk: (Hindustani). "Dowry." By Mrs. Bool Chand.
9-0 a.m. Gauhar Bai of Jaipur. Khayal Bhairvin.
9-10 a.m. Ghulam Farid. "Janib-zangir-i-gesu phir kincha jata hai dil Dekhie ab mere sar par bala hai dil. (Akbar.)
9-20 p.m. Karim Husain of Jaipur. "Dard bankar fughan na ho jae Yeh zamin asman na ho hae." (Jigar.)
9-30 a.m. Haidar Husain. Sitar. Bengal.
9-40 p.m. Gauhar Bai of Jaipur. (a) "Kia ghuse men ata hai jo karta hun gila main Khud up unhen chher ke leta hun maza main." (Majruh.) (b) "Ashuftagi kisi ki asar kuchh to kar gai Ban ban ke rukh peh zulf tumhare bikhar gai." (Dagh.)
10-0 a.m. Karim Husain of Jaipur. Qawwali.
10-15 a.m. Organ Recital from St. James' Church. By F. C. Colins.
1-0 pm. Time Signal. Indian Recorded Music.
6-0 p.m. Time Signal. I.B.S. Orchestra. Hans Narain.
6-10 p.m. Karim Husain of Jaipur. "Badaria barsan ko ai aj." Asthai Gond Malhar.
6-20 p.m. 1st News Bulletin. (Hindustani.)
6-30 p.m. 1st News Bulletin. (English.)
6-40 p.m. Ghulam Farid. 1. "Chot dil ki wahin ubhar ai Jab hansi ai ankh bhar ai." (Dagh) 2. "Kin hasraton se marte hain ham tumko gham nahin. Apni bhi marg marg-i-tamanna se kan gham nahim." (Shaifta.)
7-0 p.m. Haidar Hussain. Saraswati Veena. Marwa.
7-10 p.m. Gauhar Bai of Jaipur. (a) Thumri Purbi (b) "Nawak-i-naz se mushkil hai bachana dil ka Dard uth uth ke bata hai thikana dil ka." (Amir).
7-30 p.m. Karim Husain of Jaipur. (a) "Ho parijadon de pare ban ban aonde" Tappa Sandura. (Shori.) (b) Dadra.
7-45 p.m. "For Villagers Only."
8-45 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani) "A Nineteenth Century Salon," By Agha Shaer.
9-0 p.m. Karim Husain of Jaipur. "Thare rahio ghanisham gagaria main ghar dhar aun." Thumri Tilak Kamod.
9-10 p.m. Ghulam Farid. "Dil men jo dagh hain mahabat ke Phul hain sah yeh bagh-i-janat ka." (Amir.)
9-20 p.m. Malang Khan. Vichitra Veena. Darbari Kandra.
9-30 p.m. Gauhar Bai of Jaipur. (a) Thumri. (b) Dadra.
9-45 p.m. 2nd News Buletin. (Hindustani.)
10-0 p.m. 2nd News Buletin. (English.)
10-15 p.m. Talk: (English.) "How to look at Pictures." By T. E. Garai.
10-30 p.m. A Studio Concert.

JAP HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION

CALCUTTA, June 25.

The Japanese Expedition to negotiate Mount Nandakot in the Himalayas is due to arrive here in the first week of August next. This is the third mountaineering expedition of the Japanese people in foreign countries and the first one to be sent out to climb Indian mountains. This party is supported and financed by the Rikkyo (Missionary University) and "Nichinchi," an influential daily of Tokyo. It will consist of eight members, five of whom are graduates and three under-graduates.

The first enterprise this party undertook was conquering of Mount Aiga in Switzerland and next week to be surmounted was Alberts in Canada. Organisers of this Expedition regard the present undertaking in the nature of a trial for future expeditions to Mount Everest. British Government have given them permission to climb Nandakot provided the Party does not enter—Tibet. Services of an Indian Official who would act as an interpreter also has been let by the India Government.

As at present arranged the party will leave Calcutta for Kathgodam by train on August 10 next reaching Nainital and Almorah by automobile on 15th. A base camp will be set up at Marturi which is expected to be reached on 28th of August. They hope to start climbing from September 1, next.—United Press.

Rasul (Wrestler) Swami (Long Distance Runner) and Whiteside (Sprinter) who left for Berlin on Saturday morning to represent India in the Olympic Game.

Potency Of Education Through Vernaculars

Sir Manubhai Mehta's Strong Advocacy At Thackersey Women's University Convocation

"The imparting of education through the Vernaculars is very useful as a means of quantitative expansion. You can reach the masses only through an enlarged use of the Vernaculars; but along with quantitative broadening we need also a qualitative enrichment, a depth of culture that you may not be able to reach unless you call the aid of foreign implements.

"Mere instruction—which means instilling or pouring in of knowledge—can more effectively be carried out through the Vernaculars. However, education does not end with such instruction or with your leaving the portals of your 'alma mater.' True education consists not in the mere imparting of learning, it ought to create rather a love of learning, which would last through life."

This observation was made by Sir Manubhai Mehta, on Saturday evening when he delivered the Convocation Address of the Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian Women's University, at the Sir C.J. Hall.

The Women's University has now come of age, having been founded by Professor D.D. Karve in 1916.

Prominent among those present on the occasion were Lady Thackersey, Professor D.D. Karve, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. K.F. Nariman, Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Lady Vidyagauri Nilkanth, Mr. V. N. Chanvarkar, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Dewan Bahadur K.M. Jhaveri and Mr. Shoorji Vallabhdas.

Mr. S.S. Patkar, Chancellor of the University, conferred the degrees on the successful candidates at the examinations held in April last.

CHANCELLOR'S REVIEW

The following are the important extracts from the speech that was delivered by Mr. S. S. Patkar, Chancellor of Shreemati Nathibai Damodher—Thackersey Indian Women's University, Bombay, at the Twentieth Convocation of the University at the Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall this evening.

This University was founded in 1916 by Professor D. K. Karve on the model of Japan's Women's University founded in 1900.

The disparity in the education of our men and women in this country is a great obstacle in the balanced and even progress of society, and strenuous efforts must be made in order to enable women to realise their mission in life for the advancement of the nation and the community at large.

The Indian women's university is a teaching university and not merely an examining and affiliating body. It conducts a high school and college in Bombay and a high school and college at Poona. There are also twenty-three other institutions in the whole of India working on lines laid down by this university.

The number of students studying in all the colleges at different centres is 220. The number of students studying in the high schools conducted by or affiliated to this university is 3826.

University's Work

It is unnecessary to state in detail the educational work done by this university. This is neither the time nor the occasion to expatiate on the fundamental principles guiding the educational policy of this University. This University was not started with a view to institute easy-going examinations or to discourage the study of the English language. The study of the literature of the mother tongue is a compulsory subject. English is also a compulsory subject throughout. Care is taken to employ B.A., B.T.s strong in English as teachers in the High Schools. The standard of examinations is high enough. The examiners for the several examinations are selected with care and discrimination. Most of the examiners at the several University examinations are those that are appointed by other older Universities whose main business is to hold examinations. Special attention is paid to the study of English.

Co-Education

Another point to be touched on this occasion relates to the question of co-education. Co-education has certain advantages and ought to be supported till it is found to have any decided evil results. In the present state of Hindu society it is difficult to say if the ideal of co-education is actively and sedulously pursued except that education is imparted to boys and girls under the same roof. The boys and girls do not mix together as they should.

Cloud Disappears

There was a cloud over this University owing to the differences between the University authorities and the executors of the will of the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey. Owing to the recent compromise decree in the High Court,

(Continued on Page 24)

Russian Lady Scientist Conquers Plague Germ

Heroic Experiment Crowned With Success

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD)

MOSCOW, June, 7.

Hardly any country suffers more from the dreadful havoc of plague than India, which has become its birth-place and home where it reigns, sending tens of thousands of people into the jaws of death. Therefore, the valuable work of the Soviet lady doctor, Madam Pokrovskaya, in combating plague will undoubtedly be admired and valued by the population of India.

RIGHT METHOD DISCOVERED

The power of the plauge germ lies in the fact that the licasites, or white blood corpuscles, which generally destroy all other bacteria, are unable to contract the plague bacillus. For scores of years doctors and scientists in many countries have been busily engaged in trying to find some means or other that will immunize man's organism against plague, but they met with no success.

Doctor Pokrovskaya worked for a long time doing research work in developing plague bacteria cultures which would be harmless to a man's body and thus to immunize it against the poisonous plague. At last she discovered the right method. The plague bacillus has an enemy—the plague "bacteriofague." This bacteriofague" kill the majority of plague grems in the system, while those remaining are completely changed and are rendered harmless. It is after five years of hard labour, Dr Pokrovskaya developed the harmless bacteria culture known from these "ugly bacteria" that, as AMP.

HOW THE "AMP" WORKS?

Through a number of experiments it has been proved that AMP is of great significance for human beings as it has proved to be the most effective enemy of the plague. AMP, when injected into the blood of an animal, showed the following metamorphoses: The white blood corpuscles, which are generally powerless against plague, put up a determined fight against AMP, with the result that within a period of two to three hours AMP disappeared entirely from the animal's blood. Animals inoculated with AMP did not suffer from the Plague when exposed to it. In order to test the new discovery on humans the brave and heroic Dr. Pokrovskaya performed an unique example of self-sacrifice for the sake of riding humanity of the havoc of plague. She and her friend, Dr. Erlich, underwant the dangerous test on themselves and came out successfully. Like the animals, the two doctors were also inoculated with AMP and were later immune to the plague to which they were subjected.

OTHER SOVIET EXPERIMENTS

Besides Dr. Pokrovskaya's research work in finding an effective method of fighting plague, other experiments worthy of particular mention have been successfully developed in Soviet scientific institution, in particular, the State Institute "Microbe" in the city of Saratov. By means of Bacteriofagues, the institute succeeded in obtaining a new kind of bacteria culture which also produces immunity to plague in animals. It is sufficient to inject 1,000 such bacilli in animals to produce the required effect. According to Soviet scientists these new bacilli are also of tremendous importance in fighting the plague.

Italian Horrors In Abyssinia

Women And Children Burned And Blinded By Gas

Ras Kassa, Brave Lieutenant Of Emperor, Exposes Barbaric Methods Employed By Mussolini's Troops

Ras Kassa the famous Ethiopian general, who is in London with the Emperor, in an exclusive interview with the "News Chronicle", described Italy's barbaric methods of warfare, and the difficulties which the Abyssinians found in establishing contact with white Italians.

The General, who fought through the heaviest encounters of the war with the army of Ras Seyoum, received me in the salon of the Ethiopian Legation.

"I cannot say much for the conduct of Italian troops in the field" he said in his native Amharic, "for the simple reason that, at the outset of each engagement with the enemy forces, we had to fight exclusively against the native troops, whereas the Italian troops, properly speaking, were entrenched in the rear in fortifications.

LEFT FIGHTING TO NATIVES.

"When we had succeeded in piercing the lines of native troops all further fighting became impossible becausee the Italian soldiers took to flight."

"You could not get to grips with the Italians?" I asked.

Ras Kassa laughed. "When we got through they weren't there," he replied. "You cannot fight an enemy you cannot see."

Questioned about the use of gas, he said:

"The first time that gas was used on the Northern Front was at the beginning of December, after the defeat of the Italian forces by the army of Dedjazmatch Aylleon at Adaga-Cshek in the Shire

NOT A SINGLE GAS MASK.

"Even after the outbreak of war Ethiopia was convinced that Italy would not resort to so flagrant a violation of the laws of warfare.

"Consequently, our troops were unprepared for these attacks possessing not a single gas mask

"At this time, and by reason of the fact that these gas attacks were made at rare intervals and were of a mild character being confined to blistering and tear gases, their effect on the conduct of hostilities was negligible.

"It was only after the Ethiopian victories of Abbi Addi, Choumarre, etc., in the Tembien during February that the enemy began to use mustard gas.

"At first they did this by dropping gas bombs Later, during the first two weeks of March the Italians began their concerted mustard gas attacks, which were carried out daily and systematically on a very wide scale.

"The civil population far behind the lines of battle were not spared. The poison was sprayed by aeroplanes over wide sections of the countryside. By this method the Italians were able to reach far larger areas than could have been covered by bombs.

"They decimated the transport animals of our armies, thus destroying our lines of communication. They killed the cattle and poisoned the fields reducing the peasants to starvation.

"I cannot tell how many were killed and poisoned by gas. They must have numbered thousands. Our people did not know what this new weapon was and had no means of protection. They were slaughtered without being able to raise a finger to help themselves We could not fight this invisible enemy.

"The use of gas by Italy was without the slightest doubt the turning point of the war. It will be recalled that the first Italian victories did not take place until the end of February and at the beginning of March, precisely at the time when mustard gas was first employed.

'BURNED AND BLINDED"

"Had they not used this forbidden weapon the war would have taken an entirely different course. We could most certainly have resisted until the beginning of the rainy season

"Then Marshal Badoglio would have been handicapped and we should have had time to re-organise our forces. He knew this and mustard gas was the result.

"It drenched the ground and everything was stricken. Men, women and children fell burned and blinded. There was no shelter and no relief.

"Bravery does not count when you are swept down by an unseen gas falling from the skies.

"I know it has been alleged that Ethiopians used dum-dhm bullets and mutilated prisoners and that the use of gas was a reprisal for atrocities. There had to be some excuse."

ATROCITY CHARGES DENIED

Ras Kassa looked me steadily in the eyes and said slowly in his native tongue:

"I affirm categorically that no mutilation of Italian prisoners was made by Ethiopian troops. I also absolutely deny that we ever made use of dum-dum bullets.

"I have already stated why the Italian commander decided to use gas. And when he used it he knew that his aeroplanes were flying far behind the lines and that peasants women and little children must be killed and mutilated by bombs and poisoned, burned and blinded by the gas. For such savage warfare there was no excuse."

The dignified warrior rose to join the Emperor at lunch.

According to Italian propaganda he committed suicide in despair several months ago. Unfortunately for their peace of mind, he remains a living witness of their atrocities

HEROISM TRIBUTE BY ITALIANS

Italian generals paid this tribute to Ras Kassa's men:

"It must be acknowledged that their valour was exceptional. We were amazed at the way they flung themselves down the slopes absolutely reckless of danegr. They had never known heavy artillery or air bombardment before, and yet they never once ran away."

A European who acted as a transport officer in Ethiopia and is now with the Emperor, told me a pitiful story of a gas attack against the army of the Minister of War, Ras Mulupheta.

"The Minister took a field bandage from his pocket," he said, "and holding it to his face asked, If I put this to my nose will it prevent me being gassed? When the attacks came soldiers and civilians tore pieces from their clothes and stuffed them in their nostrils. It was a ghastly, heart-breaking experience."

Ras Kassa was with the Emperor Menelik at the first battle of Adowa.

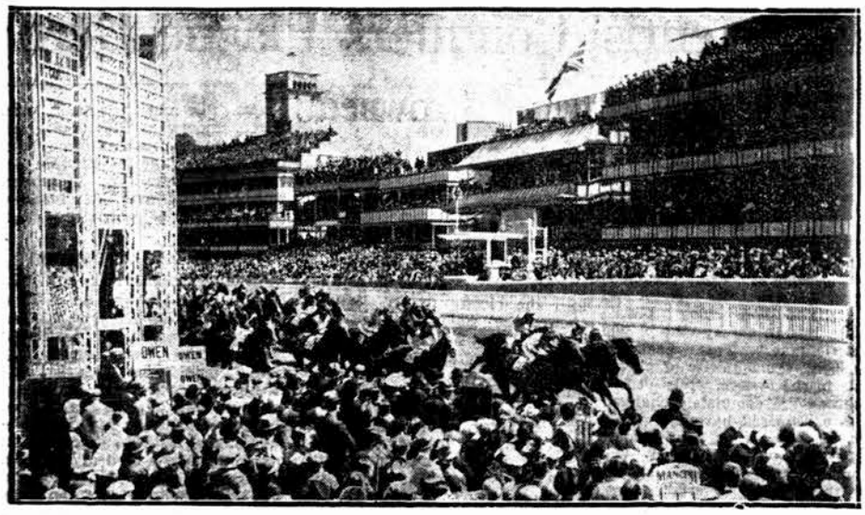
Some of the delegates who attended the Third Triennial Conference of the Associated Country Women of the World, which opened at Washington on June 1st (Seated from left): Mrs. Martha Silvertjhn (Sweden), Miss E. Zimmern (England) and Lady Eleanor Cole (East Africa). (Standing from left): Mrs. Dent (E. Africa), Mrs. Grant (New Zealand), Mrs. Charles Russel (England), Mrs. Arthur Faweus (E. A.), and Mrs. K. Waithianathan (Ceylon).

LORD'S RAILWAY STATION

LONDON.

St. John's Wood Road station on the Metropolitan line is to be renamed "Lord's" on the recommendation of the M. C. C. and Middlesex C. C. C.

The change will date from the opening of the new station on the Bakerloo extension, to be known as Acacia Road (St. John's Wood).



First time round in the Ascot Stakes, won by Bouldnor from Coupe de Roi and Blue Girl recently.

India Leads World In Irrigation

Over 50 Million Depend On It And Produce Crops Worth Rs. 100 Crores

In the course of a press note issued by the Industries and Labour Department of the Government of India, it is stated:

"A new blue book concerning the lives and prosperity of over 50 million Indians and vast areas of valuable land makes its first appearance to-day.

This publication summarizes some of the work that has been done and is in progress for solving India's irrigation problems. It is issued by the Central Board of Irrigation for India as record of the technical work done during 1934-35, and is the first report of its kind.

Value of Crops

When it is realised that the total amount of land cultivated in India dependent on irrigation is now about 40 million acres (31 million acres in British India alone) and that well over 50 million people are in this way employed, the importance of irrigation to India's prosperity can be gauged. The value of crops coming annually from irrigated areas is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 100 crores, which, as the land was mainly desert or uncultivable formerly, is an enormous addition to the nation's wealth, apart from protecting vast areas from the ravages of famine.

Practically, all this work—involving the building of over 75,000 miles of canals and distributaries—has been developed in the last 60 or 70 years. When the present irrigation works are fully developed, the area benefited will be about 50 million acres (the area commanded by these works will, of course, be approximately twice as great). If every inch of every part of England and Scotland were under cultivation, then this would be approximately about the same area.

Important Problem

Perhaps, the most important problem facing those responsible for irrigation work at the moment, is that of water-logging, which results in land being rendered useless for cultivation purposes. This is clearly recognised also the fact that the problem calls for urgent treatment. Numerous experiment are now in progress in different province in a fight against water-logging which, at present, has put out of use thousands of acres of good land.

Bombay has also gone into this question deeply, and a detailed investigation of about 1,025 sq. miles of kalar lands in Sind was made during the year. In the Khairpur tract, water-logging was kept under check by means of powerful pumps.

Discussing the most efficient linings for irrigation channels, it was reported that the use of two layers of brick tiles with a cement "sandwich" in between was proving efficient. The disadvantage of this method as with others is, however, the cost. In the United Provinces a three inch lining of brick in cement had been used on small channels. The Board resolved that although some of the types of lining already experimented with had proved satisfactory in particular cases, there was still need for further research to evolve an efficient and cheap lining for small channels.

Land Reclamation

In the report of proceedings of the Research Committee, on the question of land reclamation and prevention of land deterioration, it is stated that experiments had been carried out which showed that water containing soluble salts could be used for irrigation, provided there was calcium present in the water or the soil or in both. This presence of calcium salts prevents base-exchange action taking place between the sodium and calcium in the clay complex.

The Research Committee have, therefore decided that irrigation water with a salt content of more than 60 parts per 100,000 part of water may be used without detriment to the soil, provided there is sufficient calcium present in the water, or in the soil or in both.

The question of Irrigation Adviser to the Government of India was considered. The view taken was that there would be no great scope for such a post under the new constitution and that the Board would be undermining its own importance by supporting such a proposal.

Experiment Station

The value of this work led to the discussion of the necessity for an experimental station where large models of lengths of rivers could be installed.

The opinion was expressed that no single province could or should take on experimental work of that nature, and that it should be undertaken by a Special Research Station financed from the centre to be organised by practical experts.

Poona was suggested as admirably suited as a site for such a research station having the necessary facilities and a good climate.

As a result of the enterprise of the British Government in developing these works, India—which has utilised irrigation as an aid to agriculture longer than any other country in history—still leads the world, having nearly double the total acreage under irrigation than that of the nearest comparable country, the United States, and over six times that of Egypt.

SECURITY DEMAND ON SOCIALIST ORGAN

AMRITSAR, June 25.

A security of Rs. 1,000 has been deposited by "Kirti" an Urdu Socialist weekly.

The first issue of the paper will be taken out in the first week of July.—United Press.

A WONDER CURE FOR ALL FORMS OF INSANITY

Hysterical conditions in women, sudden mental disorders resulting in violent outbursts, shouting, roaming aimlessly, running impatiently, long-standing silence, idiotic behaviour, incapacity to work, sleeplessness, disturbed sleep followed by ghastly nightmares, dislike for food, over-eating, attack of fainting fits (epilepsy), etc., etc., are analysed, the causes diagnosed and proper instructions and right remedy given to cure the diseases in the minimum period.

During my 30 years' experience thousands have been cured.

AWARDED BEST TESTIMONIALS

Successful treatment and guaranteed cure our speciality.

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SWASTIK SUPERFINE SOAP

THE SWASTIK OIL MILLS, LTD. WADALA. BOMBAY 15.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashad Sud 9, 1992
Muslim: Ravi-ul-Akhar 8, 1355
Parsi: Desh 26, 1305
Hightide: 6-53; 18-02
Lowtide: 0-19; 18-02
Sunrise: 6h. 4m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.

Monday, June 29.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay University: Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji lectures on "Tendencies in Modern Gujarati Poetical Literature", by Mr. R. V. Pathak. Subject: "Kavyana Swaroopane Ghadatan Samanya Aitihasik Bale", First Floor, South Wing, University Building, 6 p.m.

Tuesday, June 30.

Progressive Group Combined Meeting: Green's Hotel (ground floor), 6-30 p.m. Discussion on the League of Nations. Principal Speakers: Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. R. H. Parker.

Thursday, July 2.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Special meeting re-relief to failed Matric students, 4-40 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Return of Peter Grim" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Things to Come" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Maha Maya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Annapolis Farewell" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Ceiling Zero" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Music Goes Round" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Pia-ki-Jogan" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Matlabi Duniya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Darkest Africa" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Millionaire" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sangdil Samaj" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
PLAZA—"Sanders of the Rivers" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Unguarded Hour" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Holy Crime" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PALACE—"The Gay Divorcee". Time as usual
EDWARD—"Queen of the Jungle". Time as usual.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

GOREGAOKER ANANTA BHIKOBA, Building Contractor, father of Mr. Chandulal A. Goregaoker, B.A. LL.B. on 24th June at his residence, Dammar Lane, Gamdevi.

PUNJAB JAIN BHRATARI SABHA

An ordinary meeting of the above-mentioned Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 12 noon at the office of Seth Ratanchand Mukandlal Jain, Patwa Chawl, Zaveri Bazar Bombay.

FLAG SALUTATION AT C WARD

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee the monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed by Sjt. Ganapatishankar Desai, to-day at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Committee, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

BOMBAY TENANTS' CENTRAL COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the committee will be held at 21, Dalal Street, Fort at 11 a.m. to-day (Sunday) to consider the situation arising in many Improvement Trust Chawls on the expiry of the eviction notices at the end of this month.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ.

The adjourned General Body meeting of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. at Dhuru Hall near Tilak Bridge, Dadar (B.B. & C.I. Rly.) to elect a new governing body for the Samaj.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Growth of the Soul" will be the subject of a free public lecture which will be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

VOTERS' ENROLMENT DAY

The Election Propaganda Committee of C Ward has decided to observe to-day as "Voters' Enrolment Day". To-day all workers including Sevikas will move from 7-30 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.) from place to place and enrol as many voters as possible. The Committee hopes that workers as well as other friends will co-operate in this work.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURES

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxmanrao Oghle will deliver a public lecture on Bhagvad Gita today (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday) Pandit Vijayshankerji will deliver a lecture on Vedic gods at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

GITA PATHSHALA

Under the auspices of the Malad Gita Pathshala and in the Panchnath Temple Malad, Swami Shree Atmanand Saraswati of Tapi Brahmacharyashram, will deliver an interesting lecture on the "Adhunik Samaj" today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. Every Saturday and on ekadashi day on Monday, there will be recitations from Gita by U.S.S. Vijnath Shastri of the Madhavbaug Pathshala.

TO MEET PROF. PUNTAMBEKAR

The Students and Professors of the Bombay National College, will meet Prof. S. V. Puntambekar, of the Benares University, the Late Principal of the Bombay National College today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Navakal Office, Girgaum. The first meeting intended to be held on 21st June 1936, was postponed owing to unavoidable circumstances.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ

The anniversary of the late Dr. Bhau Daji Lad will be celebrated in the Samaj Hall at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) when Mr. C. V. Panandikar will speak.

VEENA VADAN SANGEET VIDYALAYA, DADAR

Public lecture with demonstration by Prof. Mulay, on 'Raga' to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. Satar playing after lecture.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in Marathi.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

Members of the above society will visit the Women's Free Birth Control Clinic Opposite King Edward Hospital Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m (S.T.)

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

A lecture will be delivered by Mr M. V. Vaidya on "Delineation of character from the face", at the Saraswati Mandir, near Kennedy Bridge, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m

MARWARI NAVAYUVAK MANDAL

A general meeting of the above Mandal will be held at Marwadi Sammelan Hall at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) to consider the rules and regulations which have been framed by the already elected Sub-Committee.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (BOMBAY NORTH)

The Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Khan Bahadoor Haji Bachoo Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel.

DEVGAD EDUCATION BOARD

The Ordinary General Meeting of the Devgad Education Board will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Youngmen's Hindu Association Hall, Ganpati Wadi, Vithalbhai Patel Road, (Girgaum Back Road).

KARNATAK NOOTHAN SANGITH SABHA

Under the auspices of the above, Sabha a debate in Kanarese will be held to-day (Sunday) at the hall of the "Muddanna Vachanalaya" 147, Mody Street, Fort when Mr. S. A. Kotian will speak about the benefits of giving higher Education to Ladies. It will be opposed by Mr. U. B. Narayana.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Ratilal Mehta, in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on 'Asceticism in pre-Buddhist Days'."

BYCULLA D. C. C.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write: The General meeting of the primary members of the Byculla District Congress Committee to elect the Executive Council for the current year has been postponed to next Sunday, the 5th July. The exact time and the place of the meeting will be announced later on.

MYSORE RULER SAILS FOR EUROPE

No Political Mission, Assures Dewan

The Maharaja of Mysore accompanied by the Yuvraj and Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan and a big retinue sailed for Europe on Saturday night by the Mail Boat S.S. "Ranpura."

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, Sir Mirza Ismail said that the Maharaja and himself were not going to Europe on any political mission. He said that the Maharaja had not been keeping good health for the past few days. Besides, several deaths in the Royal family recentiy, had had a bad effect on his mind. He also has been suffering slightly from paralytic attacks. Coupled with all these, was the fact that His Highness, wanted to tour Europe at least once. There were three family doctors accompanying the Maharaja besides several others to help His Highness in his daily religious rites.

Asked as to why the Maharaja, the Yuvraj and himself were leaving the State together for the long trip, the Dewan said that His Highness asked him to accompany him in the tour. As for the Yuvraj, he loved travel.

The Maharaja might see the King, while in London. The trip would last for about three months but His Highness wanted to return to Mysore for the Dussarah.

"G" WARD PERFECT ROLL CAMPAIGN

It has been decided to observe today (Sunday) at Ladies Day for enrolment of voters. A procession of ladies will start from Dhuru Hall, Dadar and will take a round through the Ward. All ladies desirous of taking part in the procession are requested to be at the Dhuru Hall exactly at 2-45 p.m. The procession will be led by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs. Sofia Khan and Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

with
Helen Mack, Edward Ellis, Donald Meek
Directed by George Nicholls, Jr.
RKO-RADIO Picture

Capitol
To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

IT'S THE "BENGAL LANCERS" OF THE NAVY!
Also BETTY BOOP Cartoon.

REGAL DAILY 3 SHOWS AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
What is the world coming to? What will life be like a hundred years from now?
H. G. WELLS'
Amazing Prediction of the Future
Things To Come
SEE!.....Mankind revert to primitive law.....the birth of the superman....the strange fashions and conventions of a century hence.....1000 passenger airliners circling the globe in an hour....rockets being shot to the Moon....all the startling wonders of the most amazing picture ever filmed!
Also "ORPHAN'S PICNIC"
All-Colour Mickey Mouse
Free List Suspended. Plans Open.

Where there is harmonious Team work

SUCCESS IS 100% ASSURED

Ye Cinefans !

This happy tale of harmonious team work and guaranteed success is

COMPLETELY MIRRORED

in HUNS PICTURES'

MAIDEN MUSICAL MARATHI

Ultra Modern Social and 100% Realistic picture

HOLY CRIME

HOLY CRIME

Starring:

The Smart Society Girl LEELA CHITNIS, B.A.,

the most popular MASTER VINAYAK,

the melody incarnate RATNAPRABHA

the noted villain of Indian screen

BABURAO PENDHARKAR

and

The popular Radio Star INDIRA WADKAR

Story by:

V. S. KHANDEKAR, The Popular Marathi Novelist

Directed by:

MASTER VINAYAK

2nd GLORIOUS WEEK

at

MAJESTIC

Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

PLAZA

To-night 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

PAUL ROBESON

In Edgar Wallace's

SANDERS OF THE RIVER

Released through United Artists the last show will start at 10 P.M.

APPEAL TO GENEROUS PUBLIC

(Continued From Page 20)

the future of this University is secured from a financial point of view.

I have already mentioned that the University Office has been transferred to Bombay from the beginning of this year, and the Bombay College has been turned into a full time college. An amount of about Rs. 1,66,000/ has been reserved for securing land and building for the Office and the College in Bombay. The Bombay Government were gracious enough to make a provision of Rs. 50,000/ towards the cost of the land. In the recent budget the work of the University is referred to in appreciative terms.

Recognition Move

If a suitable plot is secured together with a building to locate the University Office and College, an attempt will be made by the University authorities to secure statutory recognition for this University. Some of the graduates of this University have gone to England America and other foreign countries and have secured Ph.D. and other degrees, and have been appointed at the head of the institutions in charge of this University. Some other graduates have gone to different parts of this country and have started or assisted in starting educational institutions for advancing higher female education. It is therefore proposed to approach Government for a charter or statutory recognition at an early date as soon as the question of site and building is satisfactorily disposed of.

Medical Faculty

It is proposed in certain quarters that the University should start a medical faculty and give diplomas for midwifery and nurses, a new B.Sc. degree in Domestic and Social Sciences, and a faculty of Education and Training. As regards the starting of a medical faculty, the work of starting a Medical College is a gigantic one, and unless a huge sum of money is forthcoming it would be difficult to start a medical college.

Arts College

The starting of a full time Arts College in Bombay and the increase in the grant in favour of Vanita Vishram will leave a small surplus to be distributed as grants-in-aid to the affiliated schools and colleges. Prof. Mydeo has been doing his best in collecting funds as an Organiser. But the work of the University has been expanding and if it is desired by the Senate that new degrees or faculties should be instituted, they would have to consider the ways and means by which new commitments can be fulfilled.

In the present state of finances I have to appeal to the generous public to continue to subscribe liberally to the funds of the University in the future in a greater measure than in the past. I can assure the affiliated institutions that help will be given to them in accordance with the measure of public support and benefaction.

The speech of Sir Manubhai Mehta will appear in tomorrow's issue).

FLAG SALUTATION

The monthly flag salutation ceremony will be held to-day at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

IN "A" WARD

Under the auspices of (Fort) Ward District Congress Committee the monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed at 28 Manordas St. Holi Chakla, Fort, at 8 a.m. (S.T.) to-day.

IN BHULESHWAR

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee a monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony will be performed by Sjt. Ganpatishankar Desai, to-day, at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Committee, Chhotalal Bhuvan Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

"F" WARD D. C. C.

Under the auspices of the F Ward District Congress Committee "The National Flag Salutation" will be held to-day at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office, Parel, Sjt. Jhinabhai P. Joshi, President of the Committee, will unfurl the Flag.

FLAG SALUTATION AT DADAR

The monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed to-day, the 28th inst. at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress office opposite B. B. and C. I. Rly Station Dadar, when Sjt. I. S. Patel will unfurl the Flag.

AT SANTA CRUZ

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee, the monthly Flag Salutation will take place today, at 8-0 a.m. (S.T.) in Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz.

AT VILE PARLE

The monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed at 8 a.m. at the Chhavniwala Building, Ghodbunder Road, Vile Parle, to-day.

INDIA'S AND PRABHAT'S

1st DRAMA OF HIGH SEAS

(IMMORTAL FLAME)

Starring:—DURGA KHOTE, SHANTA APTE, VASANTEE, CHANDRAMOHAN, K. NARAYAN, B. NANDREKAR

Directed by:—V. SHANTARAM

From SATURDAY Next

AT Krishna

SANGDIL SAMAJ

—A PICTURE THAT WILL MAKE THE STONES WEEP—

A "DARYANI" Production

Starring:

Sardar Akhtar, Padmadevi, Nazir, H. K. Shivdasani, Kmalaker, Gope

in

3rd Glorious Week

AT

KRISHNA

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m.

Matinee at 3 p. m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

South African Delegation For India In September

Move In Next Assembly Session For Remedying Distress Of Indians Abroad

ALLAHABAD, June, 23.

The following appears in the latest issue of the Bulletin of the Foreign Department of the A. I. C. C.:—

The acceptance by the South African Union of the Government of India's invitation to pay the country a visit of courtesy and good will has again brought to the fore the question of Indians in Colonies. Speculation is rife as to who the 'two cabinet ministers' and 'five or six members of the South African' Parliament constituting the delegation would be. The names of Mr. H. O. F. Meyer, present Minister of Interior, and Dr. Malan, ex-minister, are suggested.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri has welcomed the delegation. The "Anand Bazar Patrica", a Bengali daily, of 16th June writes that hospitable India needs no reminder from her Government to show good-will and friendliness to the South African guests who arrive in September.

BENEFITS FROM PAST VISIT

Past history has been discovered. Ten years ago, a similar delegation to this country headed by Mr. Beyer is said to have produced tangible benefits. The Asiatic Bill of 1925 discriminatory against Indians was replaced by an agreement informed by racial understanding and good-will known as the Cape Town Agreement, 1927. A number of visits and delegations and conferences between the two countries have since taken place, it is said, to the good of India, and the semi-official Statesman of 15th June writes: "It is no part of the object of the South African delegation, it is stated, to take part in any specific discussions of matters affecting the position of Indians in the Union; but if Indians who meet the delegates do not perform a little missionary work they will not do their duty to the country". Doubts have also been expressed as to whether the conditions of Indians in South Africa have not been progressively deteriorating and they have found an expression in the Government of India communique itself inasmuch as the doubts have been negatived. It is necessary to go deeper into history.

DISABILITIES NEEDN'T BE REPEATED.

An unofficial estimate of the Indian Imperial Citizenship Association puts the total number of Indians in South Africa at 2 million in 1933. According to the 1926 official estimate they numbered 1,73,792 of whom 151,390 lived in Natal. The European settlers of Natal, to say the least, are no votaries of the principles of racial harmony. As far back as 1894, they had proposed a law depriving Indians of the Parliamentary Franchise and, after a minor setback, they finally put through the Disfranchisement Act of 1896. In the interval, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the then Colonial Secretary, had sermoned about "the tradition of the Empire which makes no distinction in favour of or against race or colour." Finally in 1925, the Indians were further deprived of their municipal franchise. The stories of other public and social indignities reserved tramcars and derogatory epithets and of economic disabilities are too well known to be repeated here.

The Province of Transvaal with a population of 15,747 Indians has a still more revealing history. By the law of 1885 Indians were debarred from ownership of land in proclaimed areas which means, of good lands; the Gold Law of 1908 deprived them of the right of residence in these areas; by the Asiatics Amendment Act of 1919, they could start no new business; and, finally, the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act of 1932, the crowning piece of the edifice, has withheld from them both the right of residence and trade except in their own bazaars!

A Delhi weekly, is, further, led to remark. "But what exactly is happening in East Africa". In Kenya, marketing legislation and statutory restriction of ownership of highlands to Europeans and Lord Francis Scott's European Defence Force. In Zanzibar, the withdrawal of the Clove Industry from Indian hands into European control.

ABSOLUTE EQUALITY.

The Indian Express of 11th June writes editorially: "Absolute equality, political and economic, for Indians in South Africa is the only honest demand, which this country can make of the delegation, and it will be unforgivable treachery, if any considerations of courtsey or hospitality were allowed to compromise this demand."

It is instructive to note the international context within which the South African visit is taking place. South Africa, in recent months, has shown a nervous anxiety. She is afraid of Italian aggression and German plans. Mr. Pirow, the Defence Minister, who a year ago would not listen to joint Imperial defence is only too eager to have it now. If ever the South Africans stood in need of goodwill, for which they may be prepared to pay heavily, it is now.

It is also interesting to observe certain newer trends among the Indian colonists. The Colonial Born and Settlers' Association of Transvaal founded in July 1933, appears to be aggressively dissatisfied with the South African Government's schemes of assisted emigration of Indians back to India or elsewhere. And assisted emigration seems to have been the basic item in the Cape Town Agreement, 1927. The Association's work for inter-racial co-operation and understanding in South Africa appears to be directed towards near relations between Negroes and Indians.

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, M.L.A., and others of the Assembly Congress Party have given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the next session of the Assembly:

"Whereas the condition of Indians overseas is giving serious cause for concern in consequence of their ever-increasing disabilities and hardships, and whereas all the methods of persuation and representation employed by the Government of India on their behalf have proved utterly inadequate, this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to appoint a committee of the members named below (names will be supplied later) to propose effective measures retaliatory or otherwise, to remedy the present state of humiliation and distress of Indians abroad and to secure complete repeal of all discriminatory laws and rules, directly or indirecly affecting them or prejudicing their interests".—United Press.

TO-DAY THIS WEEK

AT

ROXY TALKIES

IMPERIAL'S

Greatest—Noblest tale ever told on the silver screen.

'Maha Maya'

PINNACLE PICTURE OF PECULIAR PREDICAMENTS

A mother's supreme sacrifice of her only son for a valiant cause.

Featuring:

JILLOO, PRAMILLA, LALITA, GULAM MAHOMED, KUMAR ASUJI, ABDUL, CHEMIST, SYED AHMED and others.

Director: GUNJAL.

Matinee on Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-30 p. m.

Daily shows: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p. m.

AT ROXY TALKIES CHARNI ROAD.

ALL THE ACTION YOU'D EXPECT WHEN THIS PAIR OF ACES START MIXING LOVE WITH AVIATION!
And all the entertainment you'd expect when Jimmy and Pat start mixing their famous brand of laughs with the unforgettable thrills of this great stage hit that ran six months on Broadway! It's the real thing—written by a real aviator. And Jimmy Fidler, famous radio critic, says, "it tops everything done together in the past by
JAMES CAGNEY
PAT O'BRIEN
CEILING ZERO
With June Travis · Stuart Erwin · Barton MacLane · Henry Wadsworth · Martha Tibbetts · Directed by Howard Hawks
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Book Now. 'Phone 21200. Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

WELLINGTON *Cinema—Dhobi Talao*

THREE SHOWS TO-DAY AT: 3-30; 6-30; 10 p.m. SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK ! GOLDEN EAGLE'S CHALLENGER PICTURE

PIA-KI-JOGAN

SOCIAL MUSICAL INDIAN PICTURE !

Enjoyed by all who have seen it—and will give you your money's best worth when you see it !
With India's talented and Popular Stars

MISS KRISHNA KUMARI and MISS SARDAR AKHTAR

the Society Girl of Allahabad, The girl with the golden voice of the radio fame—

Also

PROMODE CHANDER B. A., LL. B., Advocate, Allahabad and MERWAN IRANI

HERAN BOSE (Bengal) D. MANEK and a host of other prominent Stars

SONGS, DANCES, THRILLING & EXCITING STORY, GORGEOUS SETTINGS

A ROMANCE OF LOVE & SACRIFICE WHICH EVERYONE MUST SEE.

PLANS OPEN, 'PHONE : 22666.

"Very Strong Monsoon" Says Colaba Expert

Rainfall Up To 8 a. m. Shows Highest Figure Of Year And Winds Blow Strong

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The heaviest rainfall for a day so far during this season was recorded in Bombay between 8 a.m. on Friday and 8 a.m. this morning.

At certain places in the city the rainfall reached six inches while at other places it was a little less.

The downpour accompanied by violent winds, was termed by the Meteorologist as a "very strong Monsoon".

The rain during the last twenty-four hours has been responsible for a total rainfall for the year, 8 inches and 82 cents above normal. Both the maximum and minimum temperature for Friday were more than four degrees below normal.

Wind 60 Miles P. H.

Due to feeble low pressure in the Bombay, Konkan and Kathiawad Coast yesterday, there was a strong gale early on Friday morning, the wind travelling at a velocity of more than 60 miles per hour. This was responsible for the uprooting of several trees in the city.

The squally weather persisted till late in the evening. At about 4 p.m. on Friday there was a very strong wind, of a velocity of about 54 miles per hour. Late last night, the velocity of the wind was about 25 miles per hour. But the squally weather slowly died down during the night and early this morning Bombay had, what is termed as, normal monsoon showers.

To-day's Figures

The rainfall also gradually declined. Though the sky was clouded and the sun was not at all visible, to-day, the torrential rain of yesterday, gradually came down to drizzling by about 2 p.m. to-day.

The following are the rainfall figures:—

	24 hours. inches.
Colaba	5.27
Fort	4.77
Byculla	5.06
Matunga	5.28
Since June 1.	inches.
Colaba	25.06
Fort	4.77
Byculla	5.06
Matunga	25.10

The following are the rainfall figures for the last year:—

	24 hours. inches.
Colaba	.3
Since June 1.	inch.
Colaba	„ 26.31
Fort	.30 inch
Byculla	.16 inch
Matunga	.08 inch
Fort	39.73 inches
Byculla	36.25 inches
Matunga	34.83 inches

The Maximum temperature for yesterday was 81.4F, five degrees below normal and the minimum temperature was 72.9F, four degrees below normal.

BAY DEPRESSION REMAINS STATIONARY

Arabian Sea Branch Of Monsoon Continues To Be Vigorous

POONA, June 27.

The Bay depression is practically stationary and has deepened. It has strengthened the monsoon in Orissa and Lower Burma. The Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon remains strong.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, Central India, West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Malabar, local in East United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Punjab, East Rajputana, Gujarat, North Hyderabad, and the North Madras Coast. and a few falls in Assam, Bengal, Kashmir and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Mahabaleshwar 12 inches; Sambalpur 9 inches; Khandala 6 inches; Bombay 5 inches; Tavoy and Veraval 4 inches each; Fort Blair, Mergui, Bassein Sibsagar, Belgaum, Mercara 3 each; Agra Mussorie, Muktesar, Bareilly, Simla and Mangalore 2 inches each.

FORECAST: Rainfall will continue to be widespread in the West Coast of the Peninsula, Deccan, central parts of the country, West United Provinces, Orissa, North Madras coast and Lower Burma, and occur locally in the Punjab and extend along the North-west Frontier.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

Moderate to heavy rain will continue locally in Konkan, Orissa and Lower Burma and extend in North Madras Coast, Central Provinces and Malabar, and in and near the West United Provinces hills during the next 48 hours.—A. P.

WEATHER FACTOR

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

The New York market was again active and strong stimulated by firm Liverpool and Egyptian advices, good trade and Wall Street buying.

The tightness of the spot situation continues to be a dominating factor and despite the reports that trade and mill interests are urging Government to release more loan cotton, considerable doubt exists as to whether any further releases will be made. The advance has certainly been very rapid but in view of the possibility of liquidation prior to the acreage report on the 8th July we think some reaction is due. A great deal however will depend upon the weather which must be closely watched as we believe an unfavourable spell would cause still higher prices.

THANKS, PUBLIC OF BOMBAY !

7th GLORIOUS WEEK

For a month and a half, you have supported this picture and vindicated your discriminating taste.

Jeevan Naiya

Starring:

DEVIKA RANI

Daily 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Sat. and Sun. 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

GONORRHOEA IS CURED (NEW or OLD).

MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE

Visiting Hours:—
9 to 12 A. M. & 5 to 9 P. M.
Except SUNDAY EVENING.

Please See:—

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)

Sandhurst Rd., facing Central Bk., Majestic Building: BOMBAY 4.

NEWS FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

INDIA'S "BEST DRESSED MAN" IN LONDON—THE "AVERAGE ENGLISHMAN"—POWER OF POPULAR PREJUDICE—THREE NOTABLE WOMEN—GIFTS TO BRITISH MUSEUM—HIS MAJESTY'S NEWEST GUEST—HUNGRY MAN'S PARADISE

(By Our London Correspondent.)

A special representative of the "Sunday Express" has told his readers that Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, the thirty-two-year old Moslem baronet, is the best dressed man in India.

Sir Currimbhoy and Lady Ibrahim have taken a small flat in London and they are, to believe the correspondent, attended by one servant. Sir Currimbhoy told the correspondent that he has avoided all the ostentation which London seems to expect from rich Indians. "When I was here," continued the baronet, "two years ago I sampled the gay life of London. I have had enough of night clubs, cocktail parties and meeting maharajahs. This time I am spending my stay in walking the streets of London, dining in popular restaurants, listening to the speakers in Hyde Park, discovering all I can about your man in the street."

Thus Sir Currimbhoy found an amazing thing. He has come to the conclusion that "the poor man in India, despite his extreme poverty, is happier than the poor man in England. The average wage in Bombay is said to be two pence a day. But you can buy twelve Indian cigarettes for a half penny. You can get very drunk for four pence—on the popular native alcoholic. You can have a haircut for a penny, and go to the cinema for two pence."

Ah, ah, here is the final touch. Sir Currimbhoy confided to the correspondent that he cannot find a barber in London to cut his hair like his own native barber in Bombay.

Why not an S.O.S. to Bombay to send the barber by air when Lady Ibrahim acclaimed (by the "Sunday Express" correspondent) the most beautiful woman in India, is recovering from a slight operation in a West End nursing home?

* * * *

The "Average Englishman"

What is an "average Englishman" such as Ian Hay praised recently?

Thinking a foreigner might have a more objective idea, a newshawk telephoned an American who has been in London for about a month. The Yankee suggested the following definition:

Age 42; height, 5ft. 10in; weight, 11½st.; wears a suit of grey or light brown tweed; brown shoes; has spent five years in Kenya or somewhere east of Suez; skin not properly bronzed; often refers to his old school; describes acquaintances he met in the boat home as "cheery fellow"; fond of horses and dogs; a little afraid of his wife; sits slowly unrolling an oil-silk tobacco pouch, filling pipe, rolling pouch up again slowly while watching cricket; subjects of conversation—the weather, where he spent his holiday last year, seldom touches on issues of the day.

German cartoonists before the war always drew him with prominent teeth. This is not a characteristic to-day—or even then, for that matter.

* * * *

University Bows To Popular Prejudice

Remarkable proof of the power of popular prejudice, even upon a University court of justice, is provided in the decision of the Cambridge Senate to change the title and constitution of the Sex Viri or Six Men, to Settem Viri, or Seven Men, thus adding a new member.

The reason given for changing the name is that everybody thought that the Sex Viri were exclusively concerned with questions of morals! The Settem Viri is a body with wide disciplinary powers over all members of the University not "in statu pupillari." For undergraduates, there is another court, called the Court of Discipline. The Septem Viri can take away a man's title, whether he be a simple master of arts or a Regius Professor.

Their last notable case was in 1926, when they took away Mr. J. B. S. Haldane's Readership in Biochemistry, because he had figured as co-respondent in a divorce case. On that occasion a great deal of indignation was felt at the court's action in depriving the University of the services of so brilliant a scientist. Mr. Haldane appealed to a Court of Appeal, on which the late Lord Avory and the late Provost of Eton, Dr. James, sat, and won. But the Septem Viri, even under their changed terms of reference, can still judge, as a court of first instance, all those "charged with offences against the discipline of the University, or with grave misconduct."

* * * *

Improving The British Mettle

Dr. W. W. Vaughan, formerly head master of Rugby School, speaking to a Sheffield audience, urged the need for making the average man better than he was at present.

Ian Hay had told us that all would be right with dear old England as soon as the average man was as sound as the average man was. But Dr. Vaughan thought that was just what was wrong with dear old England; the average man would have to be much sounder and have a great deal more intelligence before all could be right with England. Dr. Vaughan also explained why the British statesmen were so unintelligible and hesitating. He suggested it was because they were chosen from among average men. There was need for every school to increase the intelligence and will power of the ordinary boy, and if that were done there would soon be improvement in the calibre of statesmen. "It is one of your duties," he added, "not to be satisfied to be an average man." Two definitions which he propounded were "Education saves us from the habit of surrendering to habit" and "Education fits us with the armour of the soul."

* * * *

Three Women In Public Eye

Three women, across the seas, are in the news.

Mrs. Despard, is chief of Suffragist movement, celebrated her 92nd birthday on Saturday, June, 13, by making a vigorous speech at a garden fete held by the Society for Cultural Relations with Russia. Stating that she was opposed to the ordinary party system, Mrs. Despard said: "I think when you belong to a party you get tied up to one idea. You should be always ready for what may come along and which will make the world better and brighter."

On Thursday, June 18, Mme. Louise Weiss, the Mrs. Pankhurst of France, arrived in London for a short visit. Louise Weiss has been an important figure in French international politics for twenty years. She possesses charm talent and tireless energy, is an authority on Central Europe, and is the founder of "L'Europe Nouvelle," and of the Paris Peace School. To-day she has acquired a new significance as the leader of the French women's organisation for votes for women. With the new Left Government in France she may lead her cause to triumph. She has another claim to fame. She is France's selected candidate for the £4,000 international competition for the best political novel. She has been working on her novel for two years now. M. Briand is one of the central figures in it.

The third women in the news is Mrs. William de Mille, wife of the film producer and sister-in-law of Mr. Cecil B. de Mille, the West End theatre King. This unusual woman is one of the 400 delegates to an international conference on the taxation of land values in London in September next. Mrs. William de Mille is a daughter of Mr. Henry George, the famous single taxer. She has been in the land values campaign practically all her life. She is an attractive speaker who can be humorous even on the subject of land values.

* * * *

British Museum Enriched

The original manuscripts of three of the late Professor A. E. Housman's poems have been presented to the British Museum by the poet's brother, Mr. Laurence Housman.

The poems begin: "The Laws of God, the laws of man," "When first my way to fair I took," and "When the eye of day is shut," and are published in his "Last Poems." They are written in the poet's neat, clear handwriting, with one or two minor alterations in pencil.

The Earl of Lytton has presented original manuscripts of the two famous authors who were members of his family. "The Coming Race," by the first Baron Lytton (Burwer Lytton), a corrected draft, though not the final form, of the novel published in 1871, and "Marah," one of the poems of the first Earl Lytton, better known as a writer under his pseudonym of "Owen Meredith."

The first Lord Lytton was famous as Victorian novelist (author of "Last Days of Pompeii" and "Last of the Barons") and his son, who was a Viceroy of India, was an author of more than ten volumes of verse. The present Lord Lytton himself wrote "Antony," a moving and eloquent biography of his son, late Viscount Knebworth, who was killed in flying accident at Hendon in 1933. Other works of his include a biography of his father; his influence is clear in style of famous Lytton Report on the Manchurian dispute. He was governor of Bengal.

* * * *

The Sheik Of Bahrein

The Sheikh of Bahrein is at present a guest of His Majesty the King of England.

Pearls, oil, fresh water, dates, white donkeys, make the islans of Bahrein in the Persian Gulf, one of the wealthiest areas of their size in the world. Pearls, worth £1,500,000 a year, are gathered off sandy shores of the islands by the age old method of native diverse, with their nostrils pegged, descending, clinging to a heavy stone at the end of a rope. Oil, discovered in 1932, is bored by the Standard Oil Co. Fresh water occurs in springs on the bed of the sea, from which it is brought up in pipes. Dates and white donkeys of Bahrein are highly prized by the Arabs. The present Sultan, tall, dark, bearded who succeeded his father in 1923, is a keen hunter. Bahrein is an independent State under British protection, is an important air station both for Imperial Airways on route to the East and for the R.A.F., and is used also by the British Navy. Persia has frequently laid a claim to it, but without success.

* * * *

British Investments In Palestine

Much British capital has gone to fertilise the land of Palestine (and not out of philanthropy either). Sums involved include:—

£4,475,000 Palestine Government 5 per cent. Stock of which the principal and interest are guaranteed by the British Government.

£2,337,625 capital of the Palestine Electric Corporation, Ltd., which holds a Government concession until 1996, for the utilisation of the water power in the Jordan and Auja basins.

£746,450 capital of Lestine Potash, Ltd. which until 2,005 has a concession for extracting potash, bromine and other salts and minerals from the Dead Sea.

A shadow of international oil finance also lies over Palestine. Haifa, a scene of much of the rioting, is a terminal for the 1,200 miles pipe line of the Iraq Petroleum Co. (issued capital, £6,500,000), in which British, Dutch, French and American interest are partners.

* * * *

The Black Legion

Five members of the "Black Legion," made a "blood-pact" to murder the editor of a suburban newspaper in Detroit, because he had opposed the dreaded secret society, so said Dayton Dean, the self confessed "Black Legion" gunman, who is facing murder charge, with twelve others, arising from the death of Charles Poole, a 32-year-old Government relief worker.

Dean's evidence included the following passage: "We each cut our hands or arms, took a match which we dipped into the blood, and then signed our names on a piece of paper." Dean told the court that several times he lay in wait for the editor with a revolver but the plot was finally abandoned.

Drug stores of St. Petersburg, Florida, are turning the town into a hungry man's paradise.

As is usual in the United States, they serve meals, and they are now engaged in a price war with the restaurants in the town. As a result they are selling a breakfast, concluding a fried egg, two rashers (bacon), cereal, toast and coffee, for a penny; and a seven-course dinner for a shilling.

Furious telephone calls roused the manager of the Nice casion to inform him that the croupiers had declared a stay-in strike.

As soon as the last gambler left the building, they decided to occupy it till they were granted a pay increase. When the manager arrived, he found them making up beds on the gaming tables—and he soon conceded their demands.

PROFESSION COMPETITION

Usually when you see an article for sale in the bazaar you easily know to what use it is generally put and by whom. Persons engaged in different occupations have always to do with one or another of such articles or instruments. In this simple but at the same time extremely fascinating competition there are 18 illustrations suggestive of the different uses to which the articles or apparatus in the other set of pictures are generally put. You have to couple the articles with the uses suggested by the illustrations marked A, B, C.

For instance illustration "L" shows a carpenter engaged in hammering a nail. Illustration No. "4" is that of a planer which everybody knows is generally used by a carpenter. You, therefore, enter No. 4 against "L" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon, and submit it before 15th July—observing the following rules.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 11 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O. Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 15th July, 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5 Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

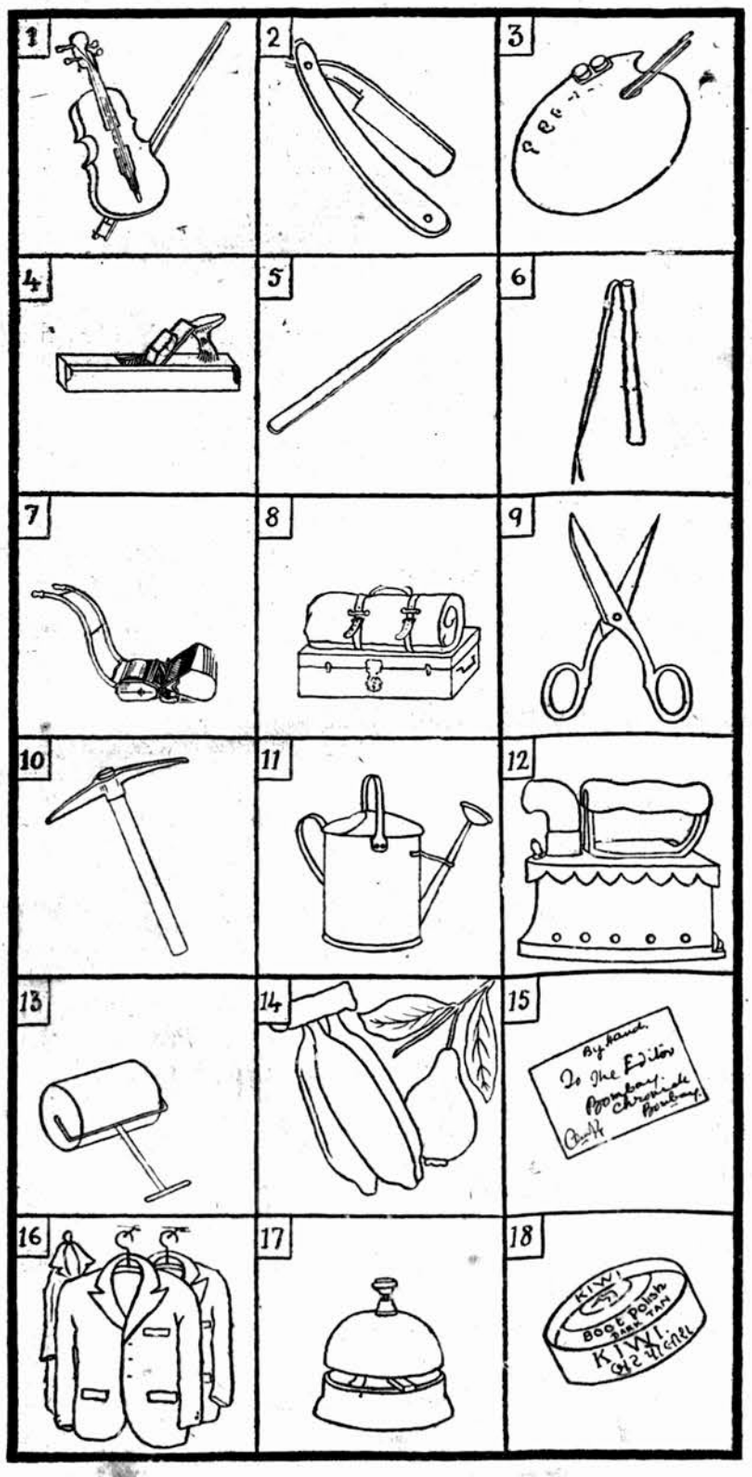
6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

CLOSING DATE

15th July, 1936

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 1,500	Rs. 750	Rs. 250	Rs. 500

Total Rs. 3,000



7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 26th July 1936.

ENTRY COUPON.	
Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	
B	
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Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters.

CLOSING DATE

15th July, 1936

Phenomena Of The Upper Regions

Where Natural Forces Are In Perpetual Unrest

Efforts Of Scientists To Study Conditions "Over There"

(By Our Special Representative.)

"Bombay is right in the midst of the monsoon!"

Behind this simple statement, lies the mystery of the mighty conflict of natural forces in the upper regions of the earth's atmosphere, presenting problems puzzling to the meteorologists and weather experts, who are more often than not, left completely beaten in their forecasts.

But incessant research and observation of the conditions of the atmosphere as high as instruments of human invention can penetrate, have revealed valuable information to the scientists.

Depressions and thunderstorms, monsoon winds and rains, occur in the atmosphere and the efforts of the meteorologists have been, for many years, directed towards studying them to find out by what natural laws these forces are governed.

In an interview to the "Bombay Chronicle", Dr. K. R. Ramanathan, D.Sc., Director, Colaba Observatory, explained some of the phenomena of the upper regions, where a state of perpetual unrest seems to prevail.

Describing what is meant by "Depression," Dr. Ramanathan said, "A depression in meteorology is an abbreviation for Barometric Depression. The pressure of the atmosphere at a place as shown by the height of the Barometer is a measure of the amount of air present over that place.

"Sometimes over certain regions some air is removed from the atmosphere or lighter air takes the place of heavier air and temporarily a defect in pressure results. The area affected by a Depression is very variable. It may have in our latitudes a diameter varying from 200 miles to 1,500 miles. The fall of pressure is greatest near the middle of a Depression.

"Once a Depression is formed, it moves in more or less defined tracks, depending on the upper air movements characteristic of the season. For example, in the monsoon months of July and August, Depressions have a tendency to form at the head of the Bay of Bengal and move in a westerly to north-westerly direction, towards the Aravali Hills.

CYCLONIC STORMS.

"Air from the surrounding areas tends to flow into a Depression, but the flow does not take place directly towards the centre. Owing to the rotatory motion of the earth, air flows in spirally, round and round the centre and gradually approaches it. North of the Equator the inflow of air into a Depression takes place in an anti-clockwise direction. Under favourable conditions, when a Depression is over the sea, it often deepens, that is, the fall of the pressure at the centre increases and the spirally inflowing winds attain great speeds and we have a cyclonic storm. Pressure falls of over one inch of mercury are experienced in some cyclonic storms in the Indian seas.

"Depressions generally form in regions where air-currents of very different life-histories meet. When air which has had a long travel over the sea and has consequently mixed with it a good deal of water vapour, comes in juxtaposition with a comparatively drier air of land origin, instability often arises at the bounding surface of these two air masses and violent vertical movements are set up, leading to heavy rainfall, separation of electric charges in the atmosphere and lightning and thunder.

THUNDERSTORMS.

"It is very difficult to give a precise answer to the question how Depressions are caused. They often develop out of some pre-existing remnant of an old depression. But an essential condition for their development in our latitudes is the presence of a supply of moist air. For instance, the Depressions which develop at the head of the Bay, during the monsoon are often developed out of weak, low-pressure areas which have travelled westwards from the China Sea, across Indo-China and Burma, when the strong monsoon from the Southwest is bringing in abundant supplies of moisture."

The talk of thunderstorms naturally led to a discussion on lightning and thunder.

"Is every thunderstorm a sequel to a Depression?" was the question asked.

Dr. Ramanathan replied, "All thunderstorms are not necessarily a sequel to, though they are often associated with, Depression.

Thunderstorms in India are generally of two kinds.

TWO KINDS.

"One is the hot-weather thunderstorm and the other is associated with Depressions and storms. The hot-weather thunderstorms occur generally in the afternoons of sunny days when a certain amount of moist air has already collected in the upper regions of the atmosphere. Rainfall associated with these thunderstorms is generally patchy and there is a certain amount of randomness in their distribution.

"The thunderstorms associated with Depressions occur near the inter-face of two air masses. There is a certain amount of organisation about them and they may occur in any part of the day. It is, however, difficult to make a cut and dry distinction between the two."

Q.—What are the conditions that cause thunder and lightning and how is it that thunder and lightning do not occur when there is no rain at all?

A.—A thunderstorm implies a setting up of a large electric field in the atmosphere and its subsequent breakdown: This setting up of the electric field is supposed to originate from the splitting up of water drops by upward currents of air, the bigger water drops carrying one kind of electric charge and the air and the smaller drop-lets, the opposite kind of charge. The separation of the charges and the development of the electric field over the same place, are rendered easy if there are no large horizontal currents of air. During the monsoon the horizontal currents at and above the condensation level are so strong that the separated charges do not remain over the same place but are sheared away from each other fairly rapidly and setting up of large electric fields on the same place is prevented.

"Rapid formation of deep clouds is an essential condition for the development of thunderstorms." And since the presence of water-drops is absolutely necessary, there could be no thunderstorms without rain. In hot-weather thunderstorms there would be sometimes rain in the upper regions of the atmosphere but before the rain water could reach the earth, it would again evaporate, with the result that there might not be rain on the earth, while thunder and lightning occurred at a particular place."

MONSOON CONDITIONS.

The discussion next centred round the monsoon conditions in Bombay, over which there was some criticism at the absence of rain for about a fortnight.

"What is meant by monsoon?" asked our representative.

Dr. Ramanathan said, "By monsoon we generally mean a system of winds which more or less reverses its direction during the courses of the year. The term is also often loosely applied to the rainfall associated with the system of air-currents. Monsoons are known in many parts of the world, but the monsoon in India and the South-eastern Asia is the best developed monsoon system in the world.

"In the winter months the air over Northern India cools to a greater degree than the air over the neighbouring seas and the air flow is therefore from land to sea, except in the extreme south of the Bay of Bengal, where there is a flow of air from an easterly to north-easterly direction from the Pacific Ocean. This system is the North-east Monsoon system.

LONG SEA-TRAVEL.

"During the Summer months, owing to the greater heating of land and the consequent development of low pressure over it, the wind system changes and an inflow of air begins to take place from the sea into the land. In the month of June, the low pressure area lies over Rajputana, Sind and Baluchistan and moist winds are drawn in from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal into the Indian regions. When the monsoon is fully developed the moist air which comes in, is drawn from the South Indian Ocean across the Equator and it has had, by this time, a sea travel of three thousand miles and more. We have thus a deep layer of air saturated with moisture for some miles up in the atmosphere. The peculiar Orographic features of India with its backbone of the Ghats along the West Coast and the mountain ranges of the Himalayas help to retain, as rain most of the moisture brought by these winds within the area of this country."

AIR-CURRENTS IN UPPER REGIONS.

To study the movements of air-currents in the upper regions, progressive countries have a network of well-equipped observatories scattered all over the land. What importance is attached to the study of the conditions of the atmosphere can be gathered from the fact, that in some European countries, meteorologists go up in specially equipped aeroplanes to great heights, four times every day all the year round, to observe the atmospheric conditions.

To ascertain conditions of the atmosphere upto heights of 10 to 15 miles, balloons carrying automatic recording instruments are released and at a certain height, the balloons burst owing to the rarity of air and the consequent expansion of the balloon. The instruments thus released fall back to the earth. The conditions of the atmosphere above even this height, and, in fact, for hundreds of miles beyond, are studied by the scientist and the meteorologist by indirect methods, such as the reflection of sound waves and radio waves from the upper atmosphere, the feeble light emitted by the night sky, the aurora borealis and others.

At the Poona Observatory, at Hyderabad (Dn), and in Madras during the last 5 or 6 years, nearly 500 balloons have been released for the purposes of recording the conditions in the upper regions.

A LABORIOUS TASK

But the meteorologists are not yet fully acquainted with the day to day and hour to hour changes in the conditions prevailing "over there."

At present the meteorologists have a fairly complete knowledge of the average wind currents, temperatures and humidities, all over India upto a height of 10 to 12 miles. But the laborious task of finding out the variation in these conditions from one state of weather to another still remains.

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CINEMA FIRE INQUIRY ENDS

Public Helped Police In Rescue Work, Says Witness

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, June 26.

The Commission of Inquiry into the cinema fire concluded its work to-day after recording evidence. Two more witnesses were examined, one being Mr. Suff and the other the daughter of Mr. Mir Mohamed Mehdi, second Collector of Aurangabad who lost his wife on the tragic night.

Mr. Muzaffer Hussain Sufi, Deputy Director-General, District Police disposed that he was present at the show on June 14 in the Orchestra and some ladies were adjacent to him. He heard at about 9-30 p.m. the sound of a loud explosion similar to a gun report followed by huge flames with a flash light when spectators rushed out of the cinema hall.

Continuing, witness said that while he was engaged in rescue work he asked Ghulam Mahmud, Assistant City Police Commissioner to 'phone for Lalaguda fire-brigade. After some time Ghulam Mahmud told witness that unless the fire-master of the Hyderabad fire brigade requests their help, they were not prepared to proceed to Hyderabad as there were certain misunderstandings between the Hyderabad and Lalaguda fire-brigades. Mr. Sufi was definite that the Hyderabad fire brigade reached the scene after 15 or 20 minutes of the outbreak of fire and was engaged in search of water at least for five minutes. It was 11-15 p.m. observed witness and fire came under control when the Senior Deputy Police Commissioner and the Municipal Commissioner came.

When asked whether there were electric lights in the cinema hall after the outbreak of fire witness replied "one or two minutes lights were on after the outbreak of fire."

When questioned by the President whether as a responsible Police officer it was not his duty to enter the cinema hall to look after rescuing of women witness answered in the affirmative. He said the public helped in the rescue work and acted according to police instructions.

FIRE INQUIRY SENSATION

HYDERABAD, June 26.

The Hollins enquiry took a sensational turn this evening when Keshavelu the electrician of the Motimahal theatre who was examined on the opening day of the enquiry and his assistant Lazarus were re-examined by the commission. Keshavelu retraced his earlier evidence to the effect that the fire broke out behind boxes. It is alleged that he was compelled under threats by one of his superiors to give false evidence. In the evidence this evening the witness said that the fire broke out in the lumber room.—A.P.

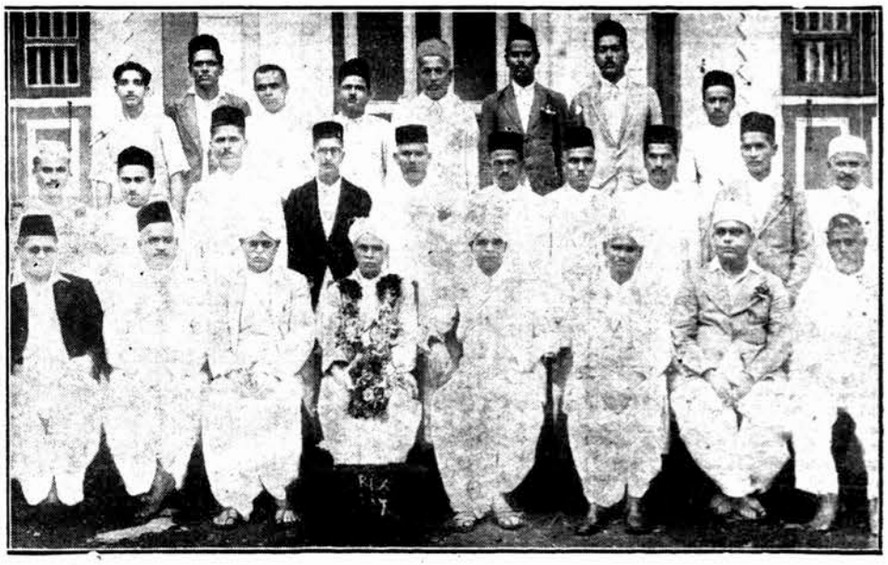
GOVT. CONCESSION FOR A.I.V.I. ASSN.

NAGPUR, June 27.

The local Government have, by a Gazette notification, exempted the All-India Village Industries Association, Wardha, from the operation of the Excise Act in respect of tapping of 25 "Sindi" trees at Shegaon, where Gandhiji is staying, subject to certain conditions.

Toddy drawn shall not be used for any purpose other than manufacture of coarse sugar (Gur) in connection with village up'lift work.—United Press

The Nangoli Police has arrested a Khatri, named Jairam of District Ragara, who had been posing as a constable and extorting labour from poor villagers.



For meritorious services rendered for 33 years to the Kudal Deshastha Gaud Brahmin Vidya Vridhi Samaj, Bombay, as its secretary, Mr. Hari Surya ji Desai (garlanded) was presented with a farewell address in a casket by the members of the Samaj on Sunday last. To his left is Mr. S. A. Naik, president, and first from left in front row is Mr. M. A. Desai Topiwalle, treasurer of the Samaj

APPLICATION TO VACATE COURT ORDER

Sequel To Attachment Of Property In Excise Case

CALCUTTA, June 24

An application was submitted on behalf of Mr. E. A. David, requesting the Chief Presidency Magistrate to vacate an order of attachment that had been passed by Mr. S. C. Mazumdar, Deputy Magistrate at Alipore, who was dealing with an excise case there, in connexion with certain properties that were at present lying within the jurisdiction of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

It was stated that David Ezekiel who was said to have been an absconder had received the property in question in mortgage from the applicant, and that the property in question was at present in the hands of a receiver.

The Magistrate directed a notice to be issued on the opposite party, and further directed that a letter should be written to the magistrate at Alipore to forward a copy of the attachment order, so as to ascertain exactly, what properties lay in Calcutta that were ordered to be attached, and fixed the hearing for June 29.

Mr. Carden Noad, Counsel, with Mr. Saroj Ghosh appeared for the applicant

Rajkot Matric Students' Protest

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, (By Mail.)

A well-attended meeting of plucked matric students of Rajkot numbering some 500 with their parents and guardians was held to protest against the low percentage of passes in the matriculation examination of the Bombay University. Mr. Vrajlal Shukla was in the chair.

Some prominent speakers addressed the meeting. The meeting decided to observe Rajkot Students' Day at an early date after studying local conditions.

THREE SINGER OIL WELLS COMPLETED

RANGOON, June 24.

The Moola Oil Company, Limited, wires:—

Singu Wells Nos 19 and 20 have now been completed with a satisfactory initial production of oil, the former yielding 84 barrels and the latter 174 barrels during 24 hours. The Singu Well No. 13 has also been successfully completed and is now being put to production.

BARODA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

16 Candidates Returned Unopposed

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, June 26.

City Municipal election results were declared yesterday. Candidates of 16 seats were returned unopposed. If the remaining eight wards, there was keen contest in two, viz., Raopura and Sayajiganj. In the former Nanubhai Patel was elected by majority of 2 votes and in the latter Maganbhai Shankerbhai Patel by a thumping majority.

DACOITS LOOT TEMPLES

BARISAL, June 25

Report has just been received here of a daring dacoity attended with desecration of temples and images, from Ponabalia under P.S. Jhalakathi in which it is stated about 50 dacoits armed with deadly weapons and carrying lighted torches broke open the doors of the famous temples of Shiva and Kali at Foonabalia on the night Tuesday last, relieved the sacred images of their gold jewellery and then surrounded the house of the temple priest, named Phalik Thakur, stopping all the ingress and egress to the house. Some of the dacoits forced their entrance into the house while others were mounting guard. They brutally assaulted the inmates both male, female and children, relieved ladies of their ornaments, seized the cash, they could lay their hands upon, and decamped with the booty worth over Rs. 2,500.—United Press.

Council Of State Autumn Session

SIMLA, June 25

The "United Press" learns that the autumn session of the Council of State will commence from September 21.

It is probable that the Viceroy will address the joint session of the Assembly and Council of State on the same date.—United Press.

The Nagpur Provincial Congress Agricultural Sub-Committee has issued a questionnaire for the purpose of eliciting public opinion on the peasants' condition in the Province and has called for suggestions suitable for giving economic relief either through the Legislature or through other agencies.

NASIK HARIJANS' PLIGHT

Deputation Waits On Collector

NASIK, June 25.

A deputation of Harijans led by Mr. R. G. Pradhan, a former M.L.C. and President of the Nasik Harijan Sevak Sangh, waited on the Collector of Nasik and placed before him a number of grievances and difficulties experienced by the Harijans throughout Nasik District in their daily walk of life.

It is learnt that the deputationists pointed out to the Collector that the Sangh has not been able to achieve all that it hoped to in removing the disabilities affecting the Harijans in their daily life and particulularly in matters of civic rights for want of legislative authority and official backing. They referred to a recent incident in which the Marathas of a village near Dindori forcibly prevented the wedding procession of a Harijan worker from passing through the only highway in the village for the reason that the road happened to run by the doors of the caste villagers.

WHAT OFFICIALS CAN DO.

The deputationists, it is understood, have also urged that Mamlatdars in the District be instructed to bring their official influence and pressure on the caste villagers in seeing that Harijans are not hampered from exercising their civic rights and prevent them from drawing water from wells, etc.

The Collector after giving them a patient and sympathetic hearing to the deputationists is understood to have told them that he was already investigating some of the grievances and would soon take up the others. He expressed his appreciation of the Sangh in carrying out its self-imposed task and as a mark of sympathy he gave them Rs. 15 as a donation to the Harijan Sevak Sangh Fund.

The deputationists were much impressed with the kind treatment accorded to them and the donation.—A.P.

Gujarat Socialists' Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)
DOHAD, June 25.

Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya Secretary of the Gujerat Congress Socialist Party announces that the annual general meeting of the party will be held on 6th July in the Prarthna Samaj Hall, Ahmedabad.

Party members should give notice of the resolutions to Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, Prarthna Samaj Hall, Ahmedabad.

Around Theatre & Film Land

"THINGS TO COME"

At The Regal

The visitor to our shores in 2055 will be spared the eternal query: "How do you like our skyline?" For by that distant day, according to the celluloid prognostications of Mr. H. G. Wells, whose "Things to Come" will make its appearance at the Regal Theatre from 27th June our skyline will have vanished like the snows of yesteryear. As a matter of fact, visitors will have to crane their necks down to view the achitectural wonders of our city, which will have removed itself to an enormous cavern under the earth. A bird's-eye view of this marvellous city of the future, as depicted in this breath-taking Alexander Korda production, reveals very little human activity of any sort on the earth's surface—a few low-flying planes, perhaps, a few gardeners working on wide sweeping terraces, a few occupied buildings of unfamiliar architecture. But there is a great arched highway along which flows a continuous noiseless traffic of steam-lined vehicles, coming and going unendingly through a great vent. They are entering and leaving the underground city. Shall we enter one of these strange vehicles and get a close-up of the great city? The streets are laid out in a style which we to-day might call "modern" and are so generously supplied with plants and blooms and decorative fountains that they give the effect of a great park. The houses are of glass, roomy but not large, with gracefully curved domes and no windows. Yet the rooms like the underground city itself, are flooded with brilliant sunshine. The secret is this: they generate their own sunlight. And the living room of the future, how will that look? According to Mr. Wells' vision, it will be innocent of pillars or right angle joints. There are plants and a large

"The Music Goes 'Round" at the Pathe this week.

centre fountain with playing water. Wall decorations are simple and few, the outstanding one being a moving frieze, illustrated with slowly moving pictures of clouds, trees, and so forth. The furniture made chiefly of a glass composition, combines beauty with utility. "Things to Come" which marks H. G. Wells' first original contribution to the screen, was directed by William Cameron Menzies and is released through United Artistes. This ambitious London Film boasts a cast of some 20,000 headed by Raymond Massey, Ralph Richardson, Sir Cedric Hardwick, Pearl Argyle, Margaretta Scott and Patricia Hilliard.

"JEEVAN NAIYA" IN SEVENTH WEEK

At The Imperial

"Jeevan Naiya" is defying rain at the Imperial and despite the continuous down-pour, it entered the seventh week of its run yesterday with very good houses. The outstanding merits of this picture have withstood not only the vagaries of weather but also severe competition from the other pictures running at the local cinemas at presesnt. And those who make a study of film technique and box-office reactions find in its popularity a proof of the high standard that the public now demands in its screen entertainment.

Why is "Jeevan Naiya" so popular? A connoisseur of films may well ask himself that question and try to analyse the outstanding features of this picture to arrive at a conclusion about public taste.

To begin with, people like "Jeevan Naiya" because it is a romantic story—with a difference. It deals with the love of a nice, cultured pair, both unimpeachable in their character and temperament, but victims of malignant fate which throws them into the vortex of circumstance, thus involving some highly emotional and psychological situations. The interpretation which a team of accomplished artistes have given to the story under the able direction of Mr. Franz Osten is, to say the least, satisfying. Devika Rani's performance as Lata in "Jeevan Naiya" will be remembered. Ashok Kumar who plays opposite to her has given almost equally brilliant performance. Photography and sound-recording, are of course of a high order. Added interest is provided by a number of fine songs, rendered with skill. A graceful "kite dance" provides a feast for the eyes and a breathless climax brings the picture to a close. This is a film which no film lover can afford to miss.

"THE MUSIC GOES 'ROUND"

At The Pathe

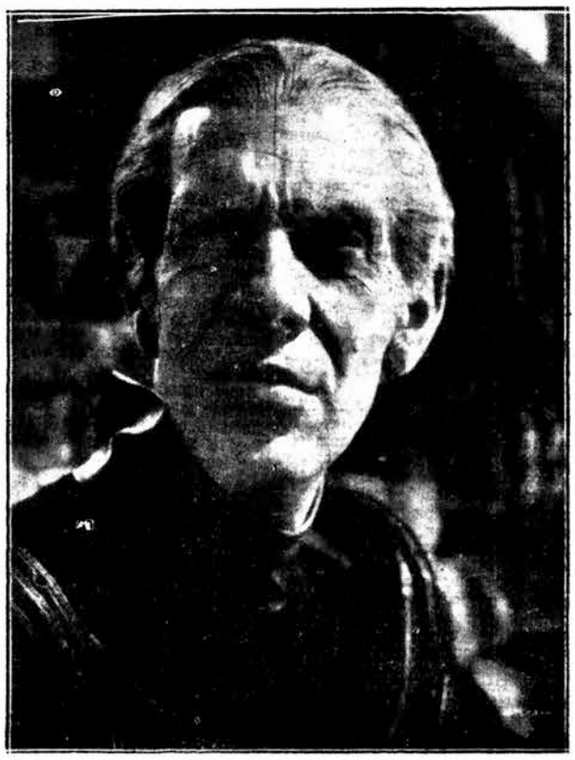
Sweeping into the hearts of all Bombay on a golden torrent of song! Columbia's glorious show of shows blazes the entertainment trail for 1936! Out of Hollywood roars a meteor of music—a comet of comedy—a heavenly array of stars—in "The Music Goes 'Round" the first big smash hit of the year, which opened yesterday at the Pathe Theatre.

A "big" name parade! Harry Richman! Rochelle Hudson! Walter Connolly! Ed Farley and Mike Riley, the 'round and 'round boys! Michael Bartlett! Douglass Dumbrille! Lionel Stander! And many more, all gathered together in one giant musical extravaganza for 90 minutes of miracle entertainment!

Sensational songs! "The Music Goes 'Round and Around!" "Life Begins When You're in Love!" "There'll Be No South!" "Suzannah!" "Let's Go"! "Rolling Along"! And other tunes that will have you singing with the singers!

Packed with glorious romance and side-shaking comedy, "The Music Goes 'Round"—directed by that ace of aces, Victor Schertzinger—is the musical smash of the year!

"Mahamaya" at the Roxy (Imperial).



"Things To Come" Wells-Korda picture at the Regal this week.

About Studios And Stars

GUY STANDING IN NAVY FILM

At The Capitol

All the colour, spirit, courage, patriotism, traditional ideals and historical beauty for which the United States Naval Academy stands is produced in "Annapolis Farewell," Paramount's authentic film document of a midshipman's life in this famous school, which will have its premiere at the Capitol Theatre. The rigorous daily schedule, the arrival of plebes, whipping them into shape, the efficient discipline, the middies at mess, at work, at study, at play, at drill, at gun practice, on dress parade, the gradual training and moulding into clean American manhood of the boys who enter Uncle Sam's sacred portals all constitute a stirring picturesque and important background to the main theme of this impressively realistic photoplay. Sir Guy Standing, in the role of retired naval officer who lives in the memories of his days at Manila Bay when he fought under Dewey, gives one of the most superb portrayals of the year, and the most important in his career. His delineation definitely personifies all those principles which Annapolis holds in highest esteem. His gallantry, his faith, his utter loyalty is a living symbol to the teaching and doctrines which Annapolis represents. His supreme moment comes when in the memorable, momentous finale, he prefers to go down with his ship, giving orders to phantom fellow officers, rather than witness its sacrifice as a target in gunnery practice by midshipmen. Richard Cromwell and Tom Brown, cast as room-mates and rivals in the picture, are excellent in their parts, typifying the wholesome, clean cut American youth of today; both red-blooded, hard-working intelligent athletic, self-assured specimens. Both give individually fine performances. Rosalind Keitn as the romantic interest in the film, rival in the boy's affections is just the kind of a girl a young middie would be expected to have. John Howard deserves mention also. Benny Baker, Louise Beavers are responsible for many amusing sequences. Alexander Hall did a splendid job of direction, with the full co-operation of officers and students of the academy. The story centres around the problems training and romances in the lives of Cromwell and Brown during their middie years at Annapolis. It remains for Sir Guy Standing to show them the real meaning of their education at the academy. In one of the most exciting gun battles ever filmed, the boys are brought to a realization of the trust imposed on them.

Syt. "Raja Sandow" in "Matlabi Duniya" at the West End.

"MAHA MAYA"

At Roxy Talkies

What self-denials a mother inflicts on herself for the sake of her offspring—but when she does not flinch—does not waver to sacrifice that cherished child—for a noble cause that transcends every other sentiment and reason, the actuating motive must be potential to that degree. That is what "Maha Maya" does in Imperial's latest release "Maha Maya" at the Roxy from to-day.

The devoted and faithful Prime Minister with his wife Maha Maya and Padmanabh, his son, are ever mindful of the King's welfare, who is unfortunately addicted to wine, woman and song.

To gain an ulterior motive, the Minister advises Pratap to foist the crime of attempted murder of the King on the Prime Minister; and has him falsely accused and shot. After his death, Pratap accuses Maha Maya and her son of being traitors. At this critical juncture Maha Maya orders the death of Padmanabh, her only son as a sacrifice for the just cause. To unravel the story further, would be marring the suspense and thrills that successively follow and the climax that culminates in a crashing finale.

Jilloo has veritably proven herself as Maha Maya, a role that exacts the sterling qualities of even a veteran artiste. She is admirably supported by Gulam Mahomed, Kumar, Chemist, Abdul, Pramilla, Asuji, Alidadan and Syed Ahmed in their respective roles.

"Maha Maya" is a picture of highly dramatic magnitude.

(Continued from column 4.)

songs and to see his pranks. As a light comedian he has come out successful.

Molina plays the heroine against him. She does it aptly without being obvious. Her performance is neat and clever. She also sings some song-hits.

Nawab and Pahari Sanyal and Raj Kumari all add flavour to the picture.

NEW THEATRES' HILARIOUS COMEDY

"Crorepati" 4th Week At The Minerva

New Theatres have given "Devdas" and "Jamna", the pair that "breathes" Indianism. It has given speech to some "lives" that needed the speech.

But "Millionaire" which extends its fourth successful week at the Minerva from to-morrow aims straight at hilarity. It is done in a lighter vein.

The story moves fast, everywhere picking the pebbles of wit and humour Saigal depicts a collegian who plays a Mental Romeo to a Cinema Star. He is crazy about her—all her photos decorate his wall. But he knows it too well that he can't even look at her without the touch of Midas. He is hard up economically but he is not hard up in the matter of love. He must make love to the actress and in peculiar circumstances he buys a Derby ticket without knowing that he will be the winner of the ticket. The ticket makes him a millionaire. He is mad with joy. Now he comes out with a confirmed lover of the actress. He has the power of purse which holds good everywhere. The Movietone in which the actress works becomes the centre of attraction for this millionaire. He backs up this concern which is on the point of a breakdown.

A very clever situation is created here. One extra, who is to play the "Millionaire" in the film is mistaken for the genuine millionaire. The proprietor of the film company takes him round the studio, not without knowing that the extra millionaire was to get a Rupee from the concern.

When the real millionaire turns up, there is a rib-tickling situation. You will laugh at this till your sides ache. Ultimately the millionaire gets his girl. Sjt. Hemchandra's directorial handling is full of skill although this happens to be his first picture. Direction does not come in the way of the theme. The studio sequences are the highlights of this comedy and a peep into the collegians' life is most refreshing. Cameraworth and Music are noteworthy. Music is light and catching. You will hear the notes of a musical comedy here.

Saigal plays the millionaire. He gives a surprisingly convincing role. It is a pleasure to hear his

(Continued in Col. 3.)

"Annapolis Farewell" at the Capitol this week.

Saigal and Pahari Sanyal in "Millionaire" (New Theatres), at Minerva.

THE IRONY OF EVEREST

Eccentricities Of Weather Play The Trick At Last Moment Once Again To Outwit Human Ingenuity

The attempt to climb Mount Everest this year has been definitely given up. The condition of the snow on the lower slopes had made it impossible formthe expedition to get even within striking distance of the peak. It is an extremely disappointing outcome of a venture which started with high hopes, (writes the "Manchester Guardian".) It is not merely that this expedition has failed to reach the summit. The late George Mallory, who not only knew Everest by personal experience but had a kind of intuitive understanding of the mountain—and incidentally died on it,—put the odds at fifty to one against successful ascent in any one year. It is no discredit to the present expedition that eccentric weather has decreed that it should not be the one in fifty to succeed. But the disappointment lies really in this. The expedition of 1936 is the first which cannot claim to have made a definite advance on the achievement of any of its forerunners. In 1921 no more than a reconnaissance was intended. In 1922 two climbers reached about 27,300 feet In 1924 Norton alone reached a point over 28,000 feet above sea-level, an extraordinary. The expedition was brought to an unhappy end by the death on the mountains of Mallory and Irvine: no one knows how high they got, but some believe that they may even have reached the summit and died on the way back. The expedition of 1933 reached a point little, if any, higher than Norton nine years before. Nevertheless, the experience was encouraging. This point on the side of the great couloir.. less than 1,600 feet from the summit, was reached by no fewer than three members of the party; and then smythe was defeated rather by the dangerous snow conditions than by any intrinsic obstacle. This year the expedition barely passed the North Col, which was reached without difficulty by the small party sent out to reconnoitre a year ago. It is a conspicuous setback.

IRONY OF CIRCUMSTANCES

The failure of the expedition of 1936 can be put down without hesitation to the unfavourable weather. But there is a curious irony in the circumstances. Everyone who has been high on Everest has spoken with awe of the north-west wind and of the terrible strain which it puts upon the climbers, already weakened by the altitude. Yet the north-west wind is, it seems, the essential condition of a successful assault. During the winter (when it is too cold to climb) the wind keeps the face of the mountain clear of snow, which lying on the steep, outward-sloping slabs of rock, makes ascent impracticable. Mr. Hugh Ruttledge, leader of this and of the last expedtion, observed that snow above 27,000 feet does not melt. It can only be blown away. An ascent is conceivable only during one brief period—between the time when the weather becomes warm enough for high-altitude climbing and the time when the monsoon breaks, plastering the mountain with fresh snow. This year the compartive mildness of the north-west wind cut this period down to nothing. The climbers arrived to find the upper part of the mountain already snowy. And the monsoon arrived before its time—it may be that the wind normally holds it back—and smothered the mountain in new snow before the old was dispersed. Then followed the greatest irony. The north-west wind arrived, too late. It blew the upper part of the mountain clear of snow, but left the comparatively sheltered lower slopes so thick that even the North Col was unattainable. Two desperate attempts were made to reach it; the first almost ended in disaster, when an avalanche narrowly missed sweeping away a party trying to follow the usual routes to the col, while an alternative route tentatively essayer, was never more than a forlorn hope. And so the expedition was driven to retreat, fortunately with no loss of life, but with nothing done. A minor consolation, coming at the last moment, is the "valuable reconnaissance," as Mr. Ruttledge, leader of the expedition, calls it, of a possible route to the top of the North Col from the west side. If this is found practicable, it would make it possible to outflank the steep ice and snow slopes on the east side, which have always delayed and imperilled, and this year actually defeated, the attack. The western approach may prove to be of real importance next time—if expense and the Tibetan authorities permit a "next time."

Baburao Pendharkar and Kumari Leela Chitnis in "Chhaya" at the Majestic.

SPORTSMEN WILL KEEP INDIA'S FLAG FLYING

(Continued From Page 35)

putation and to utmost to enhance prestige of motherland.".

PERSONNEL OF TEAM.

The following are the names of the members of the contingent:—

Prof. Jagannath, M.Sc.
Mr. P. Gupta.
Mr. Dhyan Chand
Mr. E. J. Goodsir Cullen
Mr. L. C. Emmett.
Mr. R. J. Allen.
Mr. J. Galibardy.
Mr. B. N. Nimal.
Mr. M. N. Masood.
Mr. S. Gurcharan Singh.
Mr. Roop Singh
Mr. J. Phillips
Mr. P. P. Fernandes
Mr. S. M. Hussain.
Mr. Shahabuddin.
Mr. P. Gupta.
Mr. C. C. Tapsell.
Mr. Syed Mohd. Jafar.
Mr. Ahmed Sher.
Mr. Ahsan Mohd. Khan.
Mr. Mickie.

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA

Personnel Of General Committee For 1936

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, June 27.

The second annual general meeting of the Cricket Club of India was held here yesterday, with the Maharajadhiraj of Patialia, the President in the chair. The report submitted by Mr. A. S. DeMello, Hon. Secretary, and the accounts for the year 1935 audited by Messrs. B. Billimoria and Co., were accepted and passed. The following General Committee for the year 1936, was unanimously elected:

GENERAL COMMITTEE PERSONNEL.

President: **Maharajadhiraj** of Patiala.

Committee: **Sir Eric Mieville, Sir Liaqat Hyat Khan, R. E. Grant Govan, Sir Nowroji B. Saklatwalla, Lieut.-Col. R. K. Himmatsinhji, Sir Chunilal M. Mehta, Lieut.-Col. C. B. Ruble, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, U. N. Sen, Rt. Revd.. G. D. Barne, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Sir Homi Mehta, Highness Maharajawal of Dungarpur, F. A. Cole, A. A. Jasdanwalla, R. G. Hopkins, and Major-General G. R. Rajwade.**

Hony. Secretary: A. S. DeMello.

Hony. Treasurer: Z. R. Irani.

It was also unanimously decided to invite **Lord Brabourne** to be patron of the Club.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

Several Sub-Committees were also appointed, the most important of them being the Rules Sub-Committee to take immediate steps (in consultation with Club's Solicitors, Messrs Crawford Bailey and Co., Bombay) to amend subscription rates with all-round increase in subscriptions for life members and entrance and annual subscriptions.

DEWAN SIR KRISHNAMACHARI IN BARODA.

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, June 27.

Dewan Sir Krishnamachari has arrived here from Bombay.

There was intense heat throughout noon, in the evening the sky is cloudy, and there are prospects of rain at night.

PADGHAM WINS B. O. GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, June 27.

Padgham won the British Open Golf Championship with the score of 287.—Reuter.

Indian Olympic Games Party

Mr. Whiteside.
Mr. Swami.
Mr. Thorat.
Mr. R. Singh
Mr. K. Rasul.
Mr. Pritam Singh Chahil.

(Continued From Col. 4)

Verity	18.1	5	42	2	
Langridge	4	1	9	0	
Robins	13	4	50	3	

ENGLAND (Ist Innings)

Mitchell b Amarsingh	14
Gimblett c Mushtaq Ali, b Amarsingh	11
Turnbull b Amarsingh	0
Leyland l.b.w. b Amarsingh	60
Wyatt c J. Khan, b Amarsingh	0
Hardstaff b Nissar	2
Langridge c J. Khan, b C. K. Nayudu	19
Allen, not out	13
Duckworth, not out	2
Extras	11
Total (for 7)	132

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 16; 2 for 16, 3 for 30; 4 for 34; 5 for 41; 6 for 96; 7 for 129.

AMARSINGH'S EFFECTIVE BOWLING

an wickets had fallen between 62 and 66.

Amarsingh played bold game, hitting two four, off Robins, but in making a wild slash, he was caught at cover. Palia too hit Robins twice to the boundary. At lunch, Wazir Ali and Palia were not out with 11 and 8, respectively.

GAME AFTER LUNCH.

When game was continued after lunch, the attendance numbered 15,000. The second ball after restart bowled Wazir Ali, dislodging the middle-stump, and Jehangir Khan came in. Straight-driving Verity, the latter sent up 100 in 135 minutes. Palia was then brilliantly caught at fine-leg by Mitchell.

The Indian Captain was given an ovation when he came out to join Jehangir Khan. Vizianagram despatched Allen to the boundary, with a lightning like stroke. He later despatched Allen and Verity to the leg-boundary, but C.S. Nayudu in attempting a straight drive was caught one handed at cover.

Nissar joined Vizianagram and hit two fours in one over from Robins. In Verity's next over, however, he was stumped by Duckworth.

The Indian innings lasted exactly three hours.

England Innings

England commenced their innings at 3-30 to the bowling of Nissar and Amarsingh. Nissar was swinging away from the leg-stump, and Amarsingh maintained an excellent length and Mitchell and Gimblett were uncomfortable and Gimblett gave two chances before he was caught at fine leg in trying to hook Amarsingh.

A beautiful ball then licked off the bails to send back Turnbull. Mitchell after batting for 45 minutes was unluckily out, the ball rebounding from his body into the wicket. Soon afterwards Amarsingh bowled Wyatt at which stage his figures were 9|5|13|4.

At tea the total was 41 for four, Leyland 13, Hardstaff two.

LEYLAND'S CONFIDENT BATTING.

Hardstaff was bowled in the first over on resumption. Left-handers then stepped into the breach. Leyland batted confidently cutting and placing to leg in excellent style. The pair carried the score to 60.

'C. K.'S" SUCCESS.

Amarsingh was rested after 90 minutes. Nissar was not troublesome. C. K. Nayudu came on at 85. He proved at once successful for in his second over Langridge gave a low catch at short-slip, which Jehangir Khan accepted.

Leyland reached his 50 in 90 minutes. In partnership with Allen, Leyland then sent up the first century.

At the close of game, England made 132 for 7

INDIA: (Ist Innings).

Merchant b Allen	35
Hindleker b Robins	26
Mushtaq Ali c Langridge, b Allen	0
C. K. Nayudu l.b.w. (N), b Allen	1
Amarsingh c Langridge, b Robins	12
Wazir Ali b Allen	11
Palia c Mitchell, b Verity	11
Jehangir Khan b Allen	13
Vizianagram (not out)	19
C.S. Nayudu c Wyatt, b Robins	6
Nissar st. Duckworth, b Verity	9
Extras	4
Total	147

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allen	17	7	35	5
Wyatt	3	2	7	0

(Continued in Col. 3)

INDIAN TEAM AT LORDS

Edrich Caught This One.—Major C. K. Nayudu, the All-India batsman, skies a ball from Dennis in the match at Lord's.

Childs-Clark's leg-stump uprooted by Nissar at Lord's.

C. S. Nayudu has his first game at Lord's against Minor Counties, taking four wickets for 57 runs.

R. H. Rutter (Minor Counties), bowled by Amar Singh, who took five wickets for 12 runs for All-India at Lord's.

Major C. K. Nayudu batting for All-India during their match with the Minor Counties at Lord's. All-India won their first game of 13 by an innings and 74 runs.

An unsuccessful attempt by Hindlekar to stump F. C. de Saram.

Sportsmen Will Keep India's Flag Flying

Hockey Team Will Enhance Motherland's Prestige At Olympiad, Says Prof. Jagannath

"We will keep India's Flag flying. We will maintain the reputation of Indian sportsmanship and we will try our utmost to enhance the prestige of our motherland and retain the Hockey title," said Professor Jagannath, Manager in Chief of the Indian Olympic contingent, in an interview with a representative of the "Chronicle" before sailing with the team for Europe on Saturday night by S.S. "Rannura."

GRATITUDE TO BOMBAY

Professor Jagannath, who is the Acting Manager in Chief of the batch of 25, till Mr. G. D. Sondhi reaches Berlin, is the elected Manager of the Indian Olympic Hockey team. He told our representative that he and the members of the team were full of gratitude for the 'overwhelming and fine' send-off that was given to them by the citizens of Bombay. They had to attend, during their stay in the city, various functions and had the best of time in Bombay. The grand welcome and the overwhelming enthusiasm with which the send-off was given to them, showed the sense of patriotism of the citizens of Bombay.

Professor Jagannath further stated that they were grateful to the German Consul and the other German friends in the city for the fine party that they had given them and the friendly feeling that they had evinced. It was a foretaste of the welcome that was awaiting them in Germany.

The wrestlers, the athletes forming the Indian Contingent had joined him in time. The Hockey team was complete, the few that had not joined them in the Indian tour, will be joining them at Bombay. The Manager said that the Indians would try their best and bring credit to their motherland. They would keep the flag flying.

INDIAN TOUR PROGRAMME

While there were six Indians forming the Indian Olympic Games Team, twenty formed the Hockey team. While the Games team would return to India immediately after the Olympaid, the Hockey Team would tour in some of the European countries. They would return to India by S.S. "Strathmore" on September 29. During the voyage to Europe, the Manager said, he would be preparing the itinerary of the Indian Hockey team tour programme in India after their arrival. He said that the first match on their return, would be played in Bombay. Probably the next match would be at Poona. They would then tour Bangalore, Madras, Bhopal, Jhansi, Gwalior and Lahore. The Manager would send the itinerary, as early as possible to Bombay.

Professor Jagannath then referred to Mr. Hamid of Aligarh, who had been selected as the 9th man in the list of those going to Berlin. Mr. Hamid had got the Hyderabad State to help him financially and had come down to Bombay to join the contingent. Prof. Jagannath made enquiries from the Secretary of the Olympic Hockey Federation, as to whether Mr. Hamid should be included in the contingent. He had been told that Mr. Hamid could not be included as the eight others in the list, who were above Hamid, were not going. The Professor felt that he was sorry he could not do anything in the matter.

MESSAGES & GARLANDS.

Several messages wishing the team success were received by the Manager and all the members of the team were profusely garlanded by hockey enthusiasts.

The following are some of the important messages received:

The Military Secretary to the Viceroy wired: "His Excellency the Viceroy wishes you and all members of the Indian contingent every success in the Olympic games," and Prof. Jagannath replied: "Please convey to His Excellency thanks and appreciation of the Olympic contingent officials and members for kind message and good wishes for success. We shall play the game and do our best to bring glory to India."

Sir Jagadish Prasad, President of the Indian Hockey Federation wired: "Kindly convey to Indian Hockey Olympic team my best wishes for their success. Feel confident they will do everything to maintain the reputation of Indian Hockey" and the Manager replied: "Officials and members of Indian Olympic Hockey team deeply appreciate your kind message. We shall do our utmost to retain the Hockey Title and keep India's Flag flying."

Mr. G. D. Sondhi, Hon. Secretary of the Indian Olympic Association, wired: "Heartiest good wishes for success of Olympic teams" and Prof. Jagannath replied: "We feel deeply grateful for good wishes and kind message. Shall maintain India's high re-

(Continued on Page 36)

Our London Sports Letter

Fred Perry May Win Wimbledon Again

What promised to be a great day of sport on Saturday las was affected seriously by the break in the weather on that day and the two following days. There was no play in eight of the eleven first-class cricket matches which were due to begin on Saturday. This was a worse experience than on June 2 when not a ball could be bowled in six of the eleven games. The second match at Polo for the Westchester Cup, between England and America, could not be played at Hurlingham, and the game has been postponed until Saturday following the conclusion of the Acot meeting.

However, Lawn tennis was more fortunate, and the contest for the Wightman Cup between the women players of Great Britain and America was concluded at Wimbledon. After a great contest America retained the trophy. The finish was exceptional. All through the contest Great Britain held the advantage until, in the final doubles match, America just prevailed in the final set.

BRITAIN LOSES CUP

However, though Great Britain was unlucky to lose the Cup to the American girls, full marks should be given to the defenders for their superb defence. The only time they looked like winning was five minutes or so before they did. After Miss Stammers had won the opening set of the match from Miss Helen Jacobs, Great Britain led until the very last set when the American Doubles pair, Miss Jacobs and Mrs. Fabyan reached 4—3. The English girls were within an ace of a 4—1 lead in the last set, and it was only by inches that a winner became a loser. The Americans forced to three-all and turned defeat into victory just when the Cup was at Britain's lips. The big surprise of the afternoon was the defeat of Miss Stammers by Mrs. Fabyan. Miss Stammers has always been the 'Inconstant Nymph' of lawn tennis. At her best she is invincible, but she has strange lapses of form and one of them occurred at a vital time. But her desperate fight in the final doubles match was magnificent. If Miss Freda James had served better, Britain should have won

MISS DORTHY'S COMMAND.

Miss Dorothy Round came out of the match with the Maior credit. She won both her matches, and was the only player on either side to do so; she is not so spectacularly brilliant as Miss Stammers, but she is resourceful and a great tactician. She held command in both her matches and never looked like losing. She will go a long way at Wimbledon—and it might be an All-British final between her and Miss Stammers. Unfortunately for Great Britain Miss Mary Hardwick was partially crippled. She was bandaged and her injured knee prevented her running after shots which, normally she could have returned. Miss Hardwick relies very largely on her speed, and it was a fine effort to hers to run Miss Babcock to a deciding set

As a result of Saturday's game, wherever lawn tennis players gathered during the week-end, there were 'inquests' on the final day's play at Wimbledon. Someone said somewhere that the wrong player was chosen for the third single, and that Miss Betty Nuthall, who beat Miss Babcock, when the match was last played at Wimbledon in 1934, should have been in the English team and not Miss Mary Hardwick. Another more outspoken tennis fan, who also saw the match, said that the British women "threw the match away." Neither of these conclusions are correct, though perhaps it might have been wiser to have withdrawn Miss Hardwick from the team after her knee injury, which must have been on her mind all the time, and play a colleagye, say Miss Freda James.

WIMBLEDON NEXT WEEK

Next week comes Wimbledon, with all its glamorous appeal; its fashion parade and its thrilling Centre Court encounters. In the major events, there are at least four countries, who may provide the champion. First there is Great Britain with Fred Perry as the present title holder, and the most likely winner. America has Donald Budge the great improved fiery headed and fiery action Californian; Australia has Jack Crawford and Germany has the artistic Gottfried Von Cramm who won over Perry in Paris recently and wrested from Britain the French championship. Among the women, it is probable that the new champion will be either English or American, for the younger Continental girls are not quite up to championship form, and the more mature players have peaked. Among the accepted entries for Wimbledon is that of Miss Themla Kingsbury the women's singles champion of Badminton, who, up to the beginning of the present season, had scarcely taken her lawn tennis seriously. This year she determined to see what she could do at the game, but by the time the Hard Court Championships arrived in May her standard of skill did not warrant entry at that meeting. Indeed it is reported that an official hint was dropped that the entry would not be accepted. Now she has achieved the great ambition of all lawn tennis aspirants to be taken in for Wimbledon without having to qualify.

FENDER PLAYS NOT FOR THIS SEASON.

The decision of Mr. P.G.H. Fender, who captained Surrey for ten years and also played for England, to retire from county cricket has not caused any surprise. As early as on May 16 we had an inkling of what Mr. Fender was to do on June 12. The fact is that he is not playing for Surrey this season does not necessarily mean that he is retiring from first class cricket. Mr. Fender claims that Surrey did not approach him for this season's matches until the middle of May, when, it is understood, he received an invitation to play in five specified matches. Mr. Fender not having heard until then from the county, he concluded that he would not be wanted by them. He, therefore, accepted certain invitation from the M.C.C. which covered the dates of two of the five matches mentioned by Surrey in their invitation. He wrote in answer to Surrey's invitation that he would be pleased to play in the other three matches, if still desired and said that it was probable that the M.C.C. would see their way to release him for the remaining two matches if they were asked to do so. He states that he did not hear from them for a fortnight. Concluding that he would not be required by Surrey during the season for more than the three matches noted, he wrote a letter to the Surrey C.C.C. General Committee stating that with the greatest possible regret, he had thought it best to advise the captain of the county eleven that he did not wish himself to be considered available this season.

SELECTION OF ENGLAND'S ELEVEN.

While the Test selectors for the England's Eleven to meet India and Australia (next year) have bee watching the young men of cricket and trying to pick a Test side for Australia, two of the veterans, Woolley and Mead, have been quietly engaged in a private race to beat W. C. Grace's aggregate of runs in first class cricket. Grace's total stands at 54,896. Previous to the matches now in progress Woolley required 250 and Mead 430 to equal those figures, and a few more innings should enable one or the other to do the trick. In the meanwhile, not content with being at the top of the bowling averages, three runs a wicket better than his nearest rival, Hedley Verity, of Yorkshire has claimed into third place in the batting list with an average of 68 for 12 innings, only four of which were completed. It would be interesting to know if such an exalted position in the batting averages has been held before by a cricketer, who is primarily a bowler.

The nearest approach to Verity's performance is probably provided by Rhodes who finished in a remarkable position in the average at the end of the England-Australia Test series in 1902. The Test averages showed that Rhodes was head of the batsmen, with an average of 67 for seven innings (six times not out) and third in the bowling with 22 wickets for 15.27 runs each. During that series Rhodes was last man three times, and No. 10 twice.

CANADIAN CRICKET TEAM FOR BRITAIN.

Yet another invasion of England from overseas is the arrival of the Canadian Cricket Party round about June 27. The sponser of the tour is Mr. R. C. Mathews, of Toronto Cricket Club, while two members of the team are C. and P. Seagram, whose uncle Mr. N. Seagram brought a Canadian side to England in 1922. The host of several of their engagements is to be Lord Bessborough. The party consists of 14 or 15 players, whose average age is 24. Thirteen two-matches are to be played—the first against Hampstead, to open on July 9. Before this the Canadians will put in four days' practice at Lord's and also visit the Oval. Among their matches are games with Rugby and Harrow school's and the Free Foresters, while their most important date of the tour is on July 23 and 24 when they tackle the M.C.C.

CENTINARY OF M.C.C.

Monday last was the anniversary of two happenings in the history of M.C.C. Forty-nine years ago the club celebrated its 100th anniversary with a dinner at the Tennis Court. No more representative company of cricketers ever sat down together. In the manner of the times, there was at formidable toast list, which included the Houses of Parliament, replied to separately by the Lords and the Commons, distinguished visitors, the Great Army of Cricketers—to which service more forthcoming from the Church, the Army, the Navy, the Bench and Bar, the Medical Profession (by W. G.!) and the Counties. In addition was the toast of the evening, "Success to Cricket and the M.C.C." There were sundry others. The annual, a anniversary dinner also brings together a famous concourse for a parallel gathering to this, we can recall the dinner to cricketers given by Lord Ebbisham, when he was Lord Mayor of London ten years ago.

FATALITY AT LORDS.

The other and less pleasant occurence was the fatal accident to a player at Lord's in 1870. The match was M.C.C. vs. Notts, and the victim George Summers, whose skull was fractured by a ball from John Platts, a fast bowler, who was appearing at Lord's for the first time. The wickets in those days were far from good, and this fatality may well have hastened on the work of raising and relevelling the whole playing area which was completed four years afterwards. Since that time, no other fatal accident at Lord's has been recorded.

JAPAN'S LIGHT BOAT.

The average weight of the Tokio University crew who are to complete for the first time at Helney is only ten and a half stone, and the boat they have brought from Japan is so light that two men can easily lift it. Such feather-weight figures are causing discussion on the river. Knowing men at Putney and Hammersmith are anxious to see whether this boat is going to travel through the water or over it. The boat was built in Japan and is of Japanese cypress—constructed from Japanese designs craftsmen. "All the brains in Tokio University", the Japs say, "were mobilised to create the design and to suggest how to get the lightest possible weight." The result is a craft eleven feet shorter than the average English eight. It is 52 feet against 63, and so is actualy only a few feet longer than the English four, which averages 43 to 50 feet. All the metal paris are Aluminium, and the wood has been treated so as to need no varnish. The crew, I understand, won the Tokio University races last year, and are used to dealing with swift currents. They find the Thames at Henley comparatively placid, and hope to give a good account of themselves.

Canadian Cricket Team Visits Britain

JAPAN COMPETES IN THIS YEAR'S BOAT-RACE

(FROM OUR SPORTS' CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

THE POPE AND PALESTINE

Anxiety About Christians

VATICAN CITY, June, 3.

Pope Pius is anxious over the situation precipitated in Palestine by Arab disorders, Vatican officials disclosed to-day.

He was said to feel that it was most important that a satisfactory settlement be reached regarding the future of a country which he regards as the patrimony of all Christians. Roman Catholic Church officials said that events in Palestine confirmed fears which had been felt for many years.

The Vatican has maintained reserve regarding the Zionist movement It opposes all anti-Jewish manifestations, it was said, but feels that there is an element of injustice which must affect the pacifications of Palestine in placing a minority population in a country whose population is almost entirely native.

The view is taken that the present policy constituted a permanent danger to Palestine, not to the religion of Israel,—"New York Times."

Congress And Nationalist Party Will Pull Together

PRESIDENT JAWAHARLAL THROWS LIGHT ON HIS TALKS WITH PT. MALAVIYA

ALLAHABAD: June 27.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"Occasional references have been made in the public Press to what have been called negotiations that were supposed to be going on between the Congress and the Nationalist Party. Sometimes it is stated that a compromise has been reached, at other times failure is hinted out. All these Press references had had little to do with the truth; as a matter of fact, there have been no such formal negotiations nor has the subject been considered as between two groups out to bargain.

"During the past two months, I have corresponded with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on a variety of subjects and twice during my stay at Mussoorie I had the privilege of meeting him and discussing with him the many problems that face us.

"The Communal Decision was, of course discussed, but we spent far more time over other and what I considered more vital matters affecting our freedom's struggle These matters form the background of our whole struggle and it seems to me that clarity in regard to them is essential.

OFFSHOOTS OF MAIN PROBLEM.

"The communal decision and its consequences are important, but they are after all offshoots of the main problem not the main problem itself. Both of us started with the fixed promise that in our freedom's struggle all of us should make every effort to bring together all the forces that are anti-Imperialist and are working for Indian freedom. These forces are many and varied and although temperamentally and otherwise there may be many different viewpoints amongst them they have a strong common bond that unites them. It is the bond of a common political objective and common interest in achieving it.

ELEMENTS OF DISCORD.

"So far as the Communal Decision is concerned, it has undoubtedly been an element of discord amongst us. It was no doubt, meant to be so. It is for us to end or at least minimise this discord for this is not based on any vital principle, but on the other and more superficial matters. I am sure that we can succeed in this for the whole question can now be considered more calmly and with a proper perspective. My own view on the Communal Decision has been given sufficient publicity. I am convinced that it is a barrier to democratic growth and national progress and ultimately it injures most of those groups whom it is meant to favour. I would like all communities to recognise the undemocratic character of this decision and to object to it on this ground. Whatever their other reactions to it might be, I feel that the question can ultimately be settled satisfactorily only by mutual goodwill between the communities and a spirit of accommodation as well as a consideration of the true interests of the masses, whether Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian or others. These interests do not differ and as soon as we consider the problem from this point of view, many of our present difficulties vanish

IMAGINARY GAP.

"This I believe is fundamentally the Congress policy. This I think also represents in its essence the outlook of the Nationalist Party. The gap between the two is more imaginary than real and is based more on certain past incidents than on the present circumstances. It would be surprising and unfortunate if it could not be bridged. There should be no great difficulty about that but in considering this we have to consider also the wider problem. We are not out for just an electoral arrangement but for a more fundamental tackling of the problem and for this we seek a wider basis of goodwill. Friends therefore, must not grow impatient or think in terms of failure because some magic formula is not suddenly produced. The Congress Working Committee will, no doubt, give its most earnest consideration to this matter. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's earnest desire that we should all pull together is reciprocated by all concerned and when this wide-spread desire is present it is reasonable to expect that it will bear fruit."—United Press.

TARIFF BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

Central Cotton Committee Welcomes Prompt Action By Government

LONDON, June 26.

The Central Committee of the Cotton Spinner Manufacturers Association at a meeting at Manchester to-day passed a resolution welcoming prompt action of the Government of India in giving effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Board, but it viewed with disappointment the smallness and restricted scope of the reduction.

The Committee expressed the opinion that more substantial concessions would not have been inconsistent with adequate protection for the Indian Mill-owners, or caused diminution of Indian customs revenue.

The Committee is profoundly disturbed at the absence of any recommendations for reductions on cotton prints and artificial silk goods.—Reuter.

Kumari Padmadevi and Nazir in "Sangdil Samaj" at the Krishna.

STAY-IN STRIKE IN FRANCE

Recrudescence Of Movement On Friday

PARIS June 26

There was a recrudescence of the "stay-in" strike movement today.

Eight thousand workers in the ship yards at St. Nazaire, where the battleship "Strasbourg" and the cruiser "George d'Leygues" and "Marseillaise" are being built, stopped work and barricaded the yard gates and hoisted the Red Flag, owing to dissatisfaction with the slow progress of negotiations with employers for better working conditions.

Further strikes are reported from other centres.—Reuter

EXODUS OF FRENCH GOLD CEASES

PARIS, June 26.

Despite the lowering of the French Bank rate, the exodus of gold has been absolutely stopped. Indeed M. Auriol told the Chamber this afternoon that gold was now entering the country. Three hundred and five million francs worth arrived on Wednesday.

He added what was even more important was the considerable extension of forward rates on sterling and dollers. Rents rose appreciably and the emission of National Defence Bonds has exceeded reimbursements. He concluded "the nation is pulling itself together."—Reuter.

KING RECEIVES AFGHAN MINISTER OF DEFENCE

LONDON, June, 26.

The King gave an audience to Sardar Shah Mahmudkhan, the Afghan Minister of Defence.

Queen Mary received the Gaekwar and the Maharani of Baroda. —Reuter.

Preventive Censorship

JERUSALEM: June 3.

"Preventive" censorship was imposed on the Palestine press to-day. The Government stationed censors in all newspaper offices, the Palcor Agency revealed.

The telephone line between Palestine and Egypt, which had been cut last night, was restored reuniting the country by direct communication with the outside world. Last night passed comparatively quiet with a minor shooting in Safed, the Hatikvah quarter between Jafa and Tel Aviv, and other cities. Fires were extinguished in a wheat field owned by a Jew at Athlit.

The Arab Council proceeded, with the extension of the general strike movement despite stringent regulations promulgated yesterday by British High Commissioner Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, a campaign is now in progress urging Government officials and police who are Arabs to join the strike.

Arab delegates are being selected to tour Egypt, Irak and Europe to win support for the Arab cause.—"New York Times".

EGYPT TO JOIN LEAGUE?

Anglo-Egyptian Treaty Will Make Such Provision, Say Diplomatic Circles

LONDON, June 17.
(By Air Mail.)

Gossips in the Diplomatic circles indicate that when the Anglo-Egyptian treaty is concluded, it will be found that the Treaty provides, with certain reservations, the admission of Egypt to the League of Nations.

Politicians and militarists here appear to be divided over the Egyptian demand for the evacuation of the British garrison from Cairo. Politicians, specially backed by the Foreign Secretary, are anxious to concede Egyptian demands, but War Office experts, it is stated, refuse to budge from the position they have taken up on the subject.

Already, a formal invitation for Egypt to join the International Labour Office has been forwarded by the head of the Labour Conference now sitting at Geneva. The invitation states that the Director of the I.L.O. has been informed by the Egyptian Government that it would be willing to accept membership. Such membership, the invitation makes clear does not involve any obligation under the Covenant of the League of Nations.—United Press.

RAILWAY LINE BREACHED

Bulsar Traffic Dislocated

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bulsar, B. B. and C. I. Railway wires under date June 27:

Due to heavy rains last night the down line at mile 117/11/12 between Udvada and Pardi and at mile 119 between Pardi and Bulsar breached and single line working introduced.

Trains are likely to suffer slight detention. No restriction in booking of passengers or goods. Hope to restore normal working by this evening.

Millions of Dollars Loss to America

Major W. H. Mulligan, I.M.S., a delegate to the League of Nations International Malaria Meeting held at Singapur Rotary Club said .....

"In the United States of America, which most people regarded as a malaria-free country it has been estimated that in deaths, loss of labour, reduced value of real estate and in other ways, malaria costs the country 100,000,000 dollars each year." "The Times of India," May 19th, 1936.

Mr. C. R. C. Cardiner, Resident Manager, (New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay), writes: Your tablets are particularly noticeable in the rapid reduction of fevers. Since using your medicines, we have had less absence from work of the staffs.

India is extremely malarious, and in order to safeguard against it,

Use Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets.

To keep off malaria, check and reduce the temperature, and banish fever in a short time—without dangerous consequences, e.g., cardiac or nervous complications—AMIN'S ANTI-MALARIA TABLETS are the most efficacious on the market. Free from aconite, arsenic, strychnine; they are taken by the most sensitive patients.

Manufactured by A. AMIN & CO.

114, Frere Road, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY 9.

'Phone: 20711, 44529.

'Grams: "ANTIQUININ."

NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS UP

Technical Position Better And Selling Pressure Little

BULLION HIGHER BUT COMMODITIES FEATURELESS

BOMBAY, June 27

On Saturday crossrates ruled slightly higher.

GOOD ACTIVITY IN N. Y. COTTON.

New York cotton displayed considerable activity on renewed trade and foreign buying. The technical position has improved. The selling pressure was very little.

BULLION HIGHER.

London gold and silver ruled a shade higher.

COMMODITIES FEATURELESS

Wheat was better at Chicago but easy at Liverpool other commodities were featureless.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE QUIETILY STEADY.

The New York Stock Exchange was quietly steady. The London Stock Exchange was closed.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, June 27.

Previous closing	11.68
To-day's opening	11.67
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	11.72
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, June 27.

Previous closing	6.30
To-day's opening	6.26
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	6.29
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

(April-May ..... Rs. 214

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 27.

Cotton displayed considerable activity on renewed trade and foreign buying influenced by improved technical situation with very little pressure to sell. Some realing and liquidation were well absorbed with prices generally showing an upward tendency.

Trading in October commenced at 11.67 i.e. 1 point lower than previous closing. After early quietness prices improved on scattered trade and foreign buying with some covering under the influence of which prices gradually rose to 11.70 and with further trade buying October finally closed at 11.72 with a rise of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 27.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.24/12.21) 12.38/12.39
October (11.65/11.65) 11.67/11.67
December (11.63/11.62) 11.64/11.63

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 27.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July (6.65) 6.67
American October (6.27) 6.29
Egyptian July (9.00) 9.21
Egyptian October (8.92) 9.21

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 27.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 214 and Rs. 215-4 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 214-0 with New York closing futures 4 points up.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, June 24.

"Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co. state that owing to poor support prices eased but with the revival of Indian demand and hesitation on the part of sellers there was recovery. A slight reaction followed but to-day a further Indian demand caused a rise of 3/16. There has been some speculative buying and selling but the market was quiet and for the time being prices may continue to move within narrow limits."—Reuter.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 27.

Previous closing	5.01 27/32
To-day's opening	5.02 3/4
To-day's closing	5.03

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 27.

Previous closing	5.01 11/16
To-day's opening	5.01 3/4
To-day's closing	5.02 3/16
Difference	—.00 1/2

FRANC RATE

London, June 27.

Previous closing	75.87
To-day's opening	75.75
To-day's closing	75.79
Difference	—.08

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 27.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.01 3/4 and then improved to 5.01 7/8. Subsequently on better support the rate rose to 5.02 3/16.

Franc opened at 75.75 and then eased to 75.79 with small cariations thereafter.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 27.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 5/8d.	19 11/16d.
Forward	19 5/8d.	19 11/16d.

The market was quiet.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 27.

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-8) £6-18-9 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, June 27.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent 15/16 to 15/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, June 27.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.73)	5.72 1/4
New York on Bombay (37.92)	37.91
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 1/4)	0.94 1/8
London on Milan (63.81)	63.81
London on Shanghai (1-2 5/16)	1-2 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16)	1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 27.

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 48/15, 48/15 and 49/1. The market was quietly steady in the absence of any important developments abroad with prices maintaining a very steady undertone. Prices closed steady at Rs. 48/14, 48/15 and 49/0.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/5/9, 34/0 and 34/6 there was very little activity owing to the lack of speculative interest influenced by quietness of foreign exchanges. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/5/3, 34/5/6 and 34/5/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 27.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with July at 69 7/8 and October 70 1/2. Prices declined on scattered selling and realising influenced by weaker outside cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 27.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.94 1/2. Prices advanced on scattered local buying and good foreign enquiry influenced by unfavourable weather news.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 27.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows

METALS.

Tin (£176 1/2 buyers. No sellers. Weak) closed.

Lead (£15 buyers £15 1/8 sellers. Barely steady) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 3/4 to £11) closed.

Glasgow Iron (£79) closed.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, June 27.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India small buyers. Speculators reselling. Market quietly steady.

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/2) closed.
Forward (7 11/16) closed.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8 1/4) 1-8 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/4) 1-10 1/4

JUTE

New Crop June and July (£17 3/8 paid and sellers) £17 1/4 paid and value.

Dunlop June (£21 1/4) £21 1/4 sellers
Lightning June (£19 1/2) £19 1/2 sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£12 13/16 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 15/16 sellers) £12 15/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata June July (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/16 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal June (£14 7/8 sellers) £14 3/4 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September 1936 delivery

Bombay, June 27.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	8	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	8	3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	7	9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	7	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 27.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	6	9
Wheat May 1937	4	9	9
Linseed September	7	7	0
Linseed May 1937	7	2	9

The market was weak.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 27.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 27.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 66 5/8) dol 66 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 5/8) dol 34 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 61 1/2) dol 60 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 129) unquoted.

POLISH BONDS SLUMP IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, June 27.

Polish bonds broke sharply following the announcement of the suspension of service on foreign obligations in foreign currency, two leading Polish securities slumping to record low levels.—Reuter.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, June 27

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D June-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	267 1/8
Banks selling T T	265 1/8
Banks buying T T	262 3/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	569
Banks buying T T	579
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/4
Banks buying T T	77 1/2
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	86 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling T D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	92 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 26th instant	5.01 7/8
Japan/London 27th instant	1/2 3/32
Java/London 27th instant	7.34 1/2
Hongkong/London 27th instant	1/3 5/8
Shanghai/London 27th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 26th instant	75.87
London/Belgium 26th instant	29.74
London/Switzerland 26th instant	15.38
London/Berlin 26th instant	12.45
London/Stockholm 26th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 26th instant	5.01 11/16
London/Amsterdam 26th instant	7.39
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold	
25th instant	£6-18-7
26th instant	£6-18-8
Silver London Ready	
25th instant	19 3/4
26th instant	19 5/8
Silver London Forward	
25th instant	19 13/16
26th instant	19 5/8
Silver New York Ready	
25th instant	45
26th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
25th instant	3/4 p.o.
26th instant	3/4 p.o.
London Discounts 6 Mos	
25th instant	3/4 p.o.
26th instant	3/4 p.o.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.o.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.o.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.o.
3 Mos	3/4 p.o.
6 Mos	1 p.o.
Tone:—Easy.	

MONEY MARKET

Treasury Bills At Lower Rates

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 27.

MONEY MARKET.

Preparations are progressing to meet the end of the half year commitments which one time were expected to cause some stringency but it is now believed that the turn of the month would be passed without difficulty owing to the large bank of England gold purchases and the fact that the market is a substantial holder of bills Maturing on June 30.

Despite a drop of about 4sh. 5d. in the average rate of the week's treasury bills operators nowise were dismayed considering the result satisfactory in circumstances especially as the market received about 70 per cent allotment.

Wall Street was steady but uncertain.

PENSION SCHEME UNCONSTITUTIONAL

WASHINGTON, June 27.

The important pension scheme known as the Railroad Retirement Act has been held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of District Columbia.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 27.

Following a sharp rise of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened very steady at Rs. 215-8 for Broach A.-M. delivery but under increased selling prices declined to Rs. 214-8. While Broach J.-A. was quoted at Rs. 221-4. Reports of good rains all over cotton growing districts influenced realising. Recently the market was mainly influenced by operations of a prominent Indore operator and the market now awaits liquidation.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but the market opened easy at a loss of 4 points and later was quoted 2 points down. The local market was steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	as.
Broach J.-A.	222	0
Broach A.-M.	214	12
Oomra July	207	4
Oomra D.-J.	195	4
Bengal July	187	8
Bengal D.-J.	157	4

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 27

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P ...	198	194	188		185
Punjab ...	198	194	188		185
Rajputana ...	...	...	...		...
Oomra No. 3	218	215	212	208	...
C P No. 1	228	225	222	218	...
C P No. 2	224	221	218	214	...
Broach No. 2 ...	230	226	223		219
Punjab-Ame ...	240	236	233		229
Surat ...	265	261	258		254
Rajpipla ...	262	258	255		251
Navsari ...	271	267	264		260

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 27

Bengal Superfine	196/198
Bengal Fine	193/194
Bengal F G	190/191
C P 1 Fine	218/219
C P 2 Fine	215/217
Arvi Fine	215/217
Ellichpur Fine	215/216
Berar Fine	211/213
Khamgaon Fine	211/213
Mulkapur Fine	204/207
Khandesh Fine	197/202
Jalna/Sailu Fine	199/202
Burwah Sanavad	211/214
Mathia	187/192
Broach Fine	222/225
Dhollera	216/218
Punjab American	222/227
Sindh American	222/227
Cambodia	262/267
Compta	227/232
Westerns	212/222
Miraj	212/215
Jagadia Ankleshwar	254/256
Surat	257/258
Navsari	267/269
Kampala	345/347
Manza	322/327

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, June 27

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	144	300,202
Central India	282	271,686
Barsi and Nagar	768	169,541
Hyderabad Gaorani	91	39,391
Berar	...	337,514
Central Provinces	7	92,306
Total Oofuras	1,232	1,210,640
Dholera	5,287	242,344
N W Provinces	...	63,125
Rajputana	711	96,375
Sind-Punjab	365	455,226
Broach	373	383,971
Coompta and Dharwar	962	83,000
Westerns-Northerns	1,111	53,922
Cocananda	...	148
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	16,577
Persian	...	9
American	...	25,390
Egyptian and African	1,113	216,449
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	11,154	2,846,038

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 25th June

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,873	477,929
Japan and China	6,555	1,208,582
Coast Ports	50	36,239
Upcountry by Rail	...	195,360
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		37,928
Total	8,478	1,956,064

STOCK EXCHANGE

Professional Selling In Steels

Tata Powers Easy

CEMENT AND MILLS BARELY STEADY

BOMBAY, June 27.

The local Share Bazar ruled very steady to-day during the early part of the day on scattered buying but later on prices eased off on professional selling.

Tata Steel shares were particularly easy on increased selling. It is now feared that there will be heavy deliveries of both Deferreds and Ordinary shares. As pointed out before old Bulls who have sold out their low priced purcheases will deliver shares as present seem to discount all bullish factors.

The technical state of the market is weak during the existence of a fairly large long interest. These purchases are mostly done at higher levels.

Tata Steel deferred shares opened at Rs. 722-8 and improved to Rs. 730 but later prices declined to Rs. 716 and ordinary shares declined to Rs. 180-8. Tata Power shares were also easy on increased selling while cotton mill and Cement shares were barely steady with a restricted business.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, June 27.

100	Ahm. Advance z	275 0
500	Bombay Cotton	10 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	671 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	140 0
100	Central India	232 8
100	Colaba	117 8
100	Coorla	85 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	115 10
100	Gokak	168 12
1000	Hindustan	1705 0
100	Indore	54 6
100	Khatau	61 4
100	Kohinoor	213 12
250	Laxmi	585 0
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	35 0
1000	Morarji	705 0
250	Model	41 0
50	Mysore	85 10
100	New Great	115 12
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	250 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	1810 0
50	Simplex	62 8
100	Swadeshi	163 4
100	Swan	85 0
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1185 0
1000	Western	760 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	114 8
25-50		35 5
500	Imperial	1585 0
125-500	Imp. Conty	389 6
50-100	India	130 8
100	Reserve Bank	131 4
5	Union	5-7-0

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	37 2
70	Gwalior	125 0
160	Indian	527 8
40	Katni Defd.	2300 0
100	Katni Ord.	390 0
75	Okha	286 14
10	Punjab	26 6
100	Shahabad	493 12
70	United	145 9

INSURANCE.

15-75	Jupiter	12 10
15-75	New India	45 10
200	Oriental	4920 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 10

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old	165 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1698 12
10	Ajmer	13 6
50	Bom. Tram	159 6
100	Bombay Suburban	202 8
10	Broach	11 8
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	230 0
100	Surat	191 4
100	Tata Hydro	176 4
1000	Tata Power	162 5

RAILWAYS

550	Ahm. Prantij	916 4
100	C. Province	100 0
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujrat	91 0
100	Mandra Bhon	101 8
100	Pachora Jamner	90 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 27

Century 141
Bombay Dyeing 670 675 673 677 670 671
Kohinoor 212 214 213
Central India 233 232
New Great 115 113/12
Simplex 63 62 8
Swadeshi 163/4
Bundi 37/4
I Cement 528 525 527
Punjab 26 6 26/4
Shahabad 493
Andhra 1640 1642 1632
Tata Hydro 176/4 177 176/4
Tata Power 1625 1630 1633 1625
Tram Ord 160 159 6
T Steel Defd 722 720 728 725 727 720 721 716
T Steel Ord 181/12 181 4 182 8 181 180 12
Tata Steel 2nd pref 161/12 162 161/8
Bellapur 195 196/14
B Steam 297
B Burma 458 457 461 458

100	Sara Sirajgunje	101 8
500	Tapty Valley	792 8

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	37 6
30	Tata Steel Def.	716 4
30	Tata Steel Ord	180 12

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	230 10
50	Belapur Sugar	196 14
250	Bombay Steam	297 8
125	Bombay Burma	458 2
50	Bombay Burma Con.	158 2
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5 11
50	Bombay Telephone	116 8
100	Indian Bleaching	113 2
100	Indian Radio Defd.	532 8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	520 0
1000	Port Canning	575 0
15	Scindia	18 15
30	Premier Construction	24 12
25	Tata Oil	18 4

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,453 12
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	305 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 0
5	p.c. Central India	523 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 6
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153 12
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1556 4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	185 10
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	161 8
5	1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	662 8

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, June 26

July	44.91—12
September	44.95—08
December	45.15—10

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 26

July	0.93 1/2c
September	0.94 1/4c
December	0.95 1/2c

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 27

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 100 6/0
3 per cent 1951/54 103 7/0
3 per cent 1941 104/7
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/1
4 per cent 1943 110/12
4 per cent 1960/70 115/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/5
5 per cent 1939/44 108/8
5 per cent 1940/43 110/13
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/6

TAX FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/11
4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore 111/3
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 109/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 118/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 130
6 per cent K P T 1956 130
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104/0

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 98/12/6 and closed at Rs. 98/12. Tone was quiet.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern Belt: 'Fair in interior sections unsettled on the coasts.'

Central Belt: 'Unsettled in a few areas but mostly fair.'

Western Belt: 'Fair little change in temperature.'

FORECAST

Eastern Belt: 'Fair and warmer.

Central Belt: Partly cloudy warmer.

Western Belt: 'Fair and warmer.'

TEMPERATURES

"Dallas (Texas) 94 degrees."

"Savannah (South Carolina) 86 degrees."

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 27.

Yesterday London Gold prices advanced one penny in £6-18-3 and London-Paris Exchange rate declined 19 points at 75.87 dollar. Sterling rate was 5.01 27/32. London Silver market was quiet at a decline of 1/8d to 19-5/8d. Montreal Silver market was quiet at a loss of 8 to 12 points and Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 1.2-3/8. The local Silver market was quiet with scattered selling but Gold market ruled steady on improved buying.

GOLD.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready	34	6	0
Ashad delivery	34	6	3
Ashad Tejimandi	0	2	0
Shrawan delivery	34	6	3
Shrawan Tejimandi	0	6	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready	48	13	0
Ashad delivery	48	14	0
Ashad Tejimandi	0	8	0
Shrawan delivery	48	15	6
Shrawan Tejimandi	1	1	0

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 163 October 153 at Cross Rate 5.01 27/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 223 Liverpool July 6.06 Rs. 67 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 216, Liverpool May 6.16 Rs. 52 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 223 New York July 12.31 Rs. 50 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.01 27/32

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 216 New York May 11.70 Rs. 43 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.01 27/32

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 25th June	9,847
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,854,864
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,328,656
Increase	506,228

Police Order On Prajamandal President

REFORM OF LEAGUE COVENANT

Question Stirs Interesting Debate At Private Meeting Of Council

GENEVA, June 26.

The question of a reform of the League covenant was raised to-day by the Chilean representative at a private meeting of the Council. He declared that there was a real danger that their general responsibilities might involve them in a conflict in which they had no interest, direct or indirect. It must be possible for one part of humanity to remain outside of disputes even in case of a catastrophe.

M. Litvinoff expressed the opinion that the Covenant had not failed, but the arms provided by the Covenant have not been utilised.

M. Titulesco, in a fighting speech, said that to criticise the Covenant, instead of the man who has not applied it was profound injustice. The Little Entente would accept the proposals of giving more force to the Covenant, but would never agree to touch the principle of equality among nations.

Mr. Eden suggested that the Council should await the Assembly discussion before taking its decisions.

Previously, Ras Nassibu was invited to the Council, but discussion on the Italo-Ethiopian dispute was adjourned till the meeting of the Assembly on June 30. —Reuter.

President Roosevelt has been formally nominated as the Democratic Party's candidate for the Presidency, says a cable from Philadelphia.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE AGREEMENTS

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, June 27.

In connection with the negotiations between representatives of the Government of India and Japan as regards continuation or modification of the existing trade agreements between the two countries, which commence after middle of July, it is understood three unofficial advisers, namely, Sjt. D. P. Khaitan, President, Federation of Indian Chambers, Sir Rahimtoolah Chinoy (Bombay) and Lala Shri Ram (Delhi) will the Government on problems likely to arise in the course of such negotiations on 6th July at Simla.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, June 27.

Sir Austen Chamberlain resigned from the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union and membership of the Union as a consequence of the Union's policy on sanctions.—Reuter.

Demand For Advance Copy Of Speech

Move Against Public Protest Meeting To Be Held On Tuesday

BARODA: June 27.

The General Secretary of the Baroda State Prajamandal sends the following:—

"The police Naib Suba of Baroda City has served a notice on Dr. Sumant Mehta, the President of Baroda State Prajamandal, according to section 34 of the local Police Act asking him to give an advance copy of the speech which he intended to deliver on June 30, (Tuesday) at a public meeting to be held to protest against the prohibitory orders served on three workers of the State Prajamandal.

Threat Of Prosecution

This notice, it is stated, was served on him because it was known to the police that he was going to deliver a speech which would create disaffection amongst State subjects. If the copy of the speech was not given, then it was meant that he was prohibited from delivering the speech. Still if he delivered a speech or attempted to do so, he would be legally prosecuted according to Section 35 of the Police Act for breach of law.—United Press.

NO SPLIT AMONG CONGRESS RANKS

Social Reconstruction After Winning Freedom

Congress President's Latest Pronouncement Makes His Position Clear, Says Rajen Babu

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

PATNA: June 27.

"There is no difference among Congressmen whether they are Socialists or not, about the paramount necessity of winning Freedom before any social reconstruction can be attempted. Pandit Jawaharlal's latest pronouncements make his position perfectly clear, and I think, we can all work together for winning political Independence because without it nothing else is possible. I, therefore, do not apprehend any breach amongst Congressmen on this issue. It is a matter of temperament and one's own conviction to put or not to put emphasis on any one particular item of comprehensive programme. Our Socialist friends are emphasising class-consciousness, which I would prefer to avoid in the larger and more immediate interests of freedom of country."

Thus observed Babu Rajendra Prasad in the course of an exclusive interview to "Searchlight," when asked about the comments appearing in the British Press about differences in policy and principle between Socialists and others in the Congress and the view expressed by the "London Times," that no agreement was likely between the two rival philosophies even if Gandhiji was called upon to find a formula of reconciliation.

RYOTS' GRIEVANCES.

Questioned whether he thought it was possible to substantially remove the grievances and difficulties of the ryots as long as the zamindari system remained and flourished, Rajen Babu replied:

"So far as I know the feeling and opinion of Kisans, I think, they would be satisfied if their principal grievances are removed, such as very high incidence of rent, particularly the areas where there has been a commutation from rent in kind to rent in cash at a time when prices of grains were very high, is reduced, illegal exactions are effectively abolished and tenants are assured of just deal and fair treatment from landlords. All this, I consider to be not only possible but a matter which can be easily accomplished if only landlords see a little ahead and show willingness to deal fairly with their tenants. They will undoubtedly stand to lose a portion of their income if rents are reduced but there is a pretty large area in which rent now charged is simply impossible to pay. There, instead of losing, they will really be gaining something because they will be having reduced income, where they are getting nothing excepting ill-will, hatred and discontent from tenants. Illegal exactions do not form any considerable proportion of the landlords' income as they go mostly to their petty officers. When we consider the discontent they create, is out of all proportion to a little money income they bring to the landlord, I think, ordinary commonsense and prudence will dictate to them to give up a little income and thus alleviate great discontent."

NO INHERENT IMPOSSIBILITY.

"We are, of course, considering the whole problem in a comprehensive way in the Enquiry Committee, but given will on both sides, I see no inherent impossibility in bringing about a working arrangement that will satisfy all parties concerned at any rate, for the time being in this province."

STATE JAIL BROKEN OPEN?

Two Killed And Several Injured In Riot At Cherapunjee

SHILLONG, June 27.

News has just reached here of a serious riot which took place at Cherapunjee yesterday between the State guards of the Khasi Chieftain and an infuriated Khasi mob culminating in the death of two persons and injuries to several others.

It transpires that the Siem of Chera (a Native Chief) had directed one Khasi subject of his being put to 'hajat' for certain offence against his State. Bail was not allowed to him whereupon about 500 people are alleged to have broken open the State jail and rescued the accused person by opening fire on the State guards as a sequel whereto two persons were killed outright and several others injured.

On receipt of this information the Deputy Commissioner, the Additional Superintendent of Police and a strong contingent of armed police force left for the place of occurrence last night. Another contingent has gone there on being requisitioned to-day.

The situation is reported to be serious. Further details are lacking.—United Press

PAUCITY OF FIBRE FLAX IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

The fact that only 15 per cent. of the Country's requirements of fibre flax is grown in America is revealed in the official programme for encouragement of domestic production.

The programme which is aimed at finding a new use for land which has otherwise been producing a crop surplus, says that the balance of requirements at present imported are mainly from Russia, Belgium and the Baltic States and offers a bounty of five dollars per ton to producers.—Reuter.

TOWARDS BRIGHTER BOMBAY.

First article of the series appeared in "Bombay Chronicle" dated, June 27, '36.

Read next article on Monday, 29th June.

OUR SHORT STORY

MONSOON

By C. R. MANDY

It was monsoon weather. From his dressing-room the Resident could see the storm-clouds rolling up across the undulating sweep of jungle-clad countryside. The seasonal squalls were hourly growing more vigorous in their embraces. In the Residency compound the tall casuarinas bent forward whimsically—like females curtseying at a 'fin de siecle' reception.

As he shaved himself the Resident hummed, automatically and boisterously, a few bars from his stock tune—'O Sole Mio.' He felt in good form that morning; the turbulent monsoonal atmosphere strangely enlivened his normally prosaic trend of morning thought.

Looking at his reflection in the hand-mirror, he prided himself on his well-preserved appearance. His pink, unwrinkled cheeks belied his fifty-five years. True, there was a streak of grey at his temples—he really must try that Yogi exercise which Colonel Gascoigne had been telling him of at the club the other night—stand on his head for six minutes every morning. There possibly was something in the method, since it was credited with having turned Gascoigne's grey hair a glossy black again.

The strains of Italian fervour ceased abruptly, for the Resident had cut his chin—a most unsual occurrence. Bad-temperedly he shouted for his bearer to bring him some cotton-wool. ("Jaldi! Jaldi!"). It was the first time that he had cut himself for several years. His hand, he noticed, was unduly shaky—the monsoon, like the English spring, was disturbing to the system. The excitement of the season, however, was pleasantly exhilarating.

Ten minutes later, the wound successfully stanched, the Resident descended to the dining-room, where his new secretary and housekeeper, Miss Wolsey, was preparing the coffee.

Miss Wolsey was twenty-five, a Rossetti-ish creation with a figure which reminded one of trees in spring, and frequently distracted the Resident's attention from the perusal of important office correspondence. Her mother was an impoverished widow and her brother a subaltern on the North-West frontier. Adventurously, three months before, she had answered the Resident's advertisement in a Bombay newspaper for a secretary-housekeeper. Her typing and shorthand, and her filing system, turned out to be extremely efficient and the office 'babus' at the Residency soon came to regard her as a memsaheb out of the ordinary. Her housekeeping had been correspondingly adequate; once or twice the Resident had paused to wonder whether Miss Wolsey's very palatable menus, rather than the refreshing monsoon, had been the cause of his recent sense of well-being.

A housekeeper aged twenty-five was an innovation at the Residency. The two previous bachelor Residents had brought elderly sisters to perform the necessary domestic duties, and the Resident was aware that certain of the Station 'Hauksbees' found pleasure in looking askance at his choice. An autumnal female, with the required homeliness, or a distressed Anglo-Indian gentlewoman would have been their selection. Mild unconventionality, however, had always been the Resident's strongpoint, and his social preeminence as supreme 'burra saheb' was too strong to be affected by the local circumscribed tattle.

Morally, he realised, he was akin to Caesar's wife.

Miss Wolsey smiled charmingly in response to his monsoonal 'good morning.' The delightful fragrance of the coffee which she handed to him floated tantalisingly before his receptive nostrils. A little patronisingly he glanced towards the sideboard at the two immaculately sashed and be-turbaned residency servants. All was certainly right with the world as the Resident consumed his bacon and eggs. Miss Wolsey, he decided was looking particularly lovely that morning. Her auburn hair, her dimples, the soft friendly cadence of her voice—all combined to add to his overflowing 'joie-de-vivre.'

"The monsoon has come in earnest," he heard her saying, as she passed him the marmalade.

"The Best Time of the Year, Miss Wolsey," he answered. "As Colonel Gascoigne says, it gets into one's blood."

Miss Wolsey laughed. She spent a good deal of time in avoiding Colonel Gascoigne, who was a skittish widower and the club Bore.

It was then that the Resident began to steel himself for the matter in hand, a business he had thrashed out insomniacally under the mosquito-net in the small hours of that morning. He had decided to propose marriage to Miss Wolsey. Meticulously he had considered the pros and cons of the situation. He guessed that the girl's mother and brother would relish the prospect of her becoming the wife of a wealthy Resident with a knighthood in the offing. The social status, he imagined, was sufficient bait in itself. And he was the most presentable bachelor in the Station—neat of figure, agile, sprucely clad, a sportsman...His age, he told himself appraisingly, might be taken for a sound forty; his virility was the outcome of a rigidly temperate mode of life. His success in the Indian Civil Service had been the result of thirty five years of conscientious work—he had little doubt that Miss Wolsey, who had always been very friendly in her attitude to him, would accept his proposal with an appropriate maidenly coyness. He chuckled to think how his fellow-official, Colonel Gascoigne, would envy him! Occasionally he had noticed the old chap amorously patting Miss Wolsey's shoulder after tennis at the club. It was, the Resident considered, impertinence for an old campaigner like Gascoigne to act so skittishly. His publican's stomach and his Bacchus-veined nose did not permit of such behaviour.

Folding his napkin, the Resident cleared his throat. Miss Wolsey—or Ruby, as he would call her—was smiling encouragingly at him. He had carefully rehearsed the scene and confidence was not lacking—

Then a peon appeared and announced suavely that Wolsey memsaheb was wanted on the office telephone.

When she had left the room, the Resident cursed the uncomprehending peon. He was not accustomed to unlooked-for interruption in his official, rather eremitic existence, and it was doubly disconcerting when the disturbance occurred at such a crucial moment.

Growing calmer, he lit a cigarette and strolled out on to the verandah. A full view of the countryside presented itself to his absent-minded gaze. Low-lying formations of cloud, full-bellied with rain and saturninely impressive, were moving up the valley, as flocks fresh to pasture. A vivid flash of lightning awakened him from his reverie.

"The monsoon gets into one's blood," old Gascoigne had said. The Resident smiled. He would propose to Miss Wolsey in the drawing-room amongst the soft cushions on the sofa, a more fitting venue than over the breakfast table which, now that he came to think of it, was not a particularly suitable setting for the occasion.

The girl was a long time at the 'phone, and her absence caused a cloud to darken the Resident's thoughts. Instinctively he knew that Lieutenant Greenay was on the other end of the line. A conceited young whelp, Greenlay had been acting temporarily in the secretariat.

It was not the first time that he had rung up Miss Wolsey.

An almost green glint animated the Resident's eyes as he moved down the verandah towards the office where the protracted 'phone conversation was being held. It was not his intention to eavesdrop—he had never done such a thing in his life. Even as a wayward public school embryo, listening at keyholes had been anathema to him.

A melancholy gust of wind eddied through the verandah, exhausted itself in the adjacent coppice of tamarinds. Suddenly the Resident heard Ruby's voice, and her laughter, mellifluent and heart-warming. A stray phrase or two reached his ears.

"Tennis on Tuesday—"

"A moonlight picnic. How ripping!—"

He had no wish to overhear the conversation of course, it was Greenlay, that conceited pup, speaking to her. A great hate suffused the Rssident's countenance. The image of Greenlay young, handsome and self-assured, hovered antagonisingly before his vision.

Then the errant wind subsided completely and he could hear Ruby's voice in its full clarity.

"Hold on and I'll ask the old man—"

Miss Wolsey found the Resident seated on the couch in the drawing-room. He was reading the newspaper with his normal placidity. A cigarette hung limply from his lips. She spoke casually.

"Lieutenant Greenlay is on the 'phone, sir."

"Anything urgent?"

"He wants to know if he can bring round the army statistics this afternoon."

The Resident, wrinkling his brow considered the question with slow deliberation.

"This afternoon. Ah, yes. You might inform Lieutenant Greenlay that I shall be occupied then. Tell him, my dear Miss Wolsey, that the old man will be taking his siesta—"

(THE END.)

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TEUTONIC PROPAGANDA IN SOUTHERN AMERICA

Activities Of Fascist Organisations In Brazil, Argentine And Chile Cause Uneasiness To Local Governments

Public opinion in Brazil, Argentine and Chile more and more is concentrating attention upon the activities of the N.S.D.A.P. and the auxiliary organisations of this German party in their territories. In Argentine and Chile it is the national Press, which has taken the lead, whilst in Brazil the political chiefs themselves were forced to intervene against this growing danger to the nation.

The Minister of Communications, the chief of the general staff, the Governor of the State, Santa Catharina, which contains a fairly large number of German immigrants, and many members of Parliament, have expressed very strong opinions about the organisatory and propaganda activities of the local Nazi groups.

In particular the Nazis are blamed for mixing in Brazilian affairs inspite their being foreigners and supporting the local Fascist element, Plino Salgado's "Integralist action." In the communal elections Fascists were elected only in those municipalities, where the terror of the Nazi foreign organisation has driven people to vote for the Fascists.

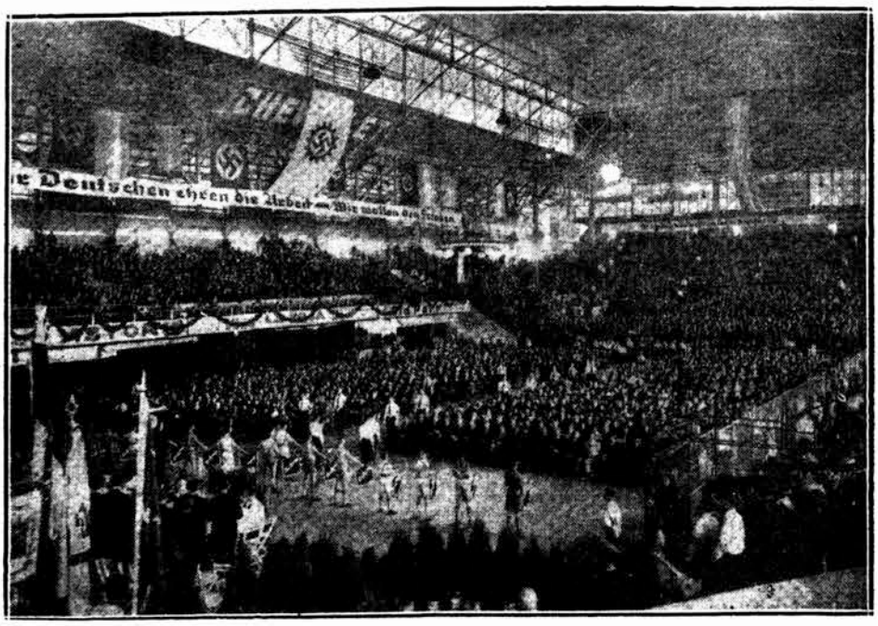
GOVT. FORCED TO SEND TROOPS.

The Minister of Communications, a very prudent and sincere personality, had to state, the pressure of the Nazi groups has been so unbearable and so blatant, that the Government was forced to send troops in those municipalities for safeguarding order. The Governor of the State, Santa Catharina Ramos, a well-known friend of Germany, stated, that the Germans, who voted for Salgado, answered, being asked, if they are for Salgado: no we are Hitlerites.

People of German extraction, but born in Brazil, see the danger of the Nazi attitude, because they know, the Fascists, once in power, would not allow the Nazis to play their tricks in Brazill.

To-day the Nazis have organised in Brazil, Argentine and Chile, their well-known fighting machinery after the home pattern. There is the P.O. (Political Organisation) the Labour Front, the Hitler Youth, the League of German Girls, agricultural and artisan organisations, etc. Brazil papers show Nazis in their party troop uniforms. Even Nazi glider groups are in existence and groups of German Nazis, who lived in Switzerland, Austria and Czechoslavokia!

The Brazil Government, being tolerant, has not taken action until now. But they are collecting evidence. A deputy, belonging to the Government Party has already demanded action. The new session of Parliament has started in May and new developments are to be expected. Those German speakers, who want to stay in Brazil, are not without anxiety, because they fear to be treated in the same way as those mischief-mongers, who just trust in the patience of the Brazilian nation.



A May Day Indoor Demonstration by Nazis in Argentina.

Soviet Builds Highways Across Siberia

Elaborate Preparations For Defence Against Japanese Attack

Russia is building four, new, all-weather highways entirely across Siberia in expectation of war with Japan, writes John Edwin Hogg in the June Modern Mechanix magazine. This construction is in addition to double-tracking the Trans-Siberian Railway.

No such highways have ever before been visualised by the mind of man, says the writer. They are 100 feet wide and paved with concrete. Nearly 400 miles of their length will be through bomb-proof "snow-sheds".

There will be 200 miles of such "snow sheds" over exposed portions of the new rail lines. Their sidewalks are protected by sloping embankments of earth 40 feet wide at the base. They are of steel and concrete construction.

Their side walls are protected by sloping embankments of earth 40 feet wide at the base. They are topped with a 4-foot layer of reinforced concrete, with at 12-foot layer of earth on top of the concrete. The top of this earth layer is faced with a half inch sheeting of battleship steel.

SUBTERRANEAN TELEGRAPH

Elaborate preparations are also being made for the defense of these transportations routes against aerial attack. Pill-box fortresses with lids like the door of a trap door spider's nest, house anti-aircraft batteries guarding every strategic position. Deep underground beneath these highways goes the world's most remarkable subterranean telegraph, a system of cable from Moscow to the Pacific—invulnerable to the weather, invulnerable to the ordinary acts of war.

40 MILLION MOUTH-ORGANS

Nazi Barter For Standard Oil

Forty million mouth-organs—enough to give two to every boy in the United States—have been taken by the Standard Oil Company as part payment for oil sold to Germany.

What the company will do with so many harmonicas is not revealed, but it is expected that they will be used to promote sales.

The president of the company at the annual meeting in New York told the shareholders of the difficulties encountered in trading with Germany, owing to the Nazi ban on exports of currency.

"We have taken ships and we have taken mouth-organs," he said. "So now we are in the music business!"

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ON HOME LIBRARIES

(S. V. GADGIL, M.A., LL.B.)

When I am in my holiday-mood I often make an inventory of the books in my home library and usually meet with surprises. Arrivals and departures form the regular feature of it. Though there are many welcome guests, deplorable losses are still more. I do not claim to have a very rich library, but what small one I have is capable of giving me pleasure forever. What daffodils were to Wordsworth these books are to me. They flash upon that inward eye which is the bliss of solitude and then my heart with pleasure fills and dances with them all along. But how I alone can have unmixed pleasure? This harmony is often disturbed and then I pass the whole day in uneasiness. I awfully miss some book that had been a good companion in my student life. What I value I don't get and what I get I don't value.

These circumstances force me, therefore, to be busy in finding out some measure to put an effective check upon the egress and am glad to declare to have been successful to a great extent thanks to my professor friend. This friend of mine, though a professor of biology, is very much interested in literature and has got a good collection of literary books. At first he had arranged his books, both biological and literary, very nicely in his drawing-hall; but soon he found out that a good number of literary books had vanished, biological ones remaining undisturbed. This fact led him to overhaul the whole system and he bifurcated them into two groups, keeping the biological ones in the drawing-hall, while, the others he kept in his study. The result was quite satisfactory. He had not to suffer any loss of the books and he is now perfectly happy with his book friends.

Some of my friends make it a grievance that I have not given the books a good resting place and that I have not put uniform covers on them. Under the first charge I offer my plain confession and plead myself guilty. I have kept them on an ordinary shelf and they lie there huddled together. I do admit that I ought to have made them comfortable in some nice cupboard; but as regards the other point of putting covers, I would like to contest the case.

Unity In Variety

I have been a sound believer in the unity behind variety and cannot tolerate uniformity at the cost of pleasingness. My one complaint against it is this, that we screen the various forms of beauty and waste the labours of those designers who had tried to make them attractive. Just as Nature parades her varied treasures, I like to marshal out my variety-show. Just as Truth is to be found in its naked form, books should be in their original covers.

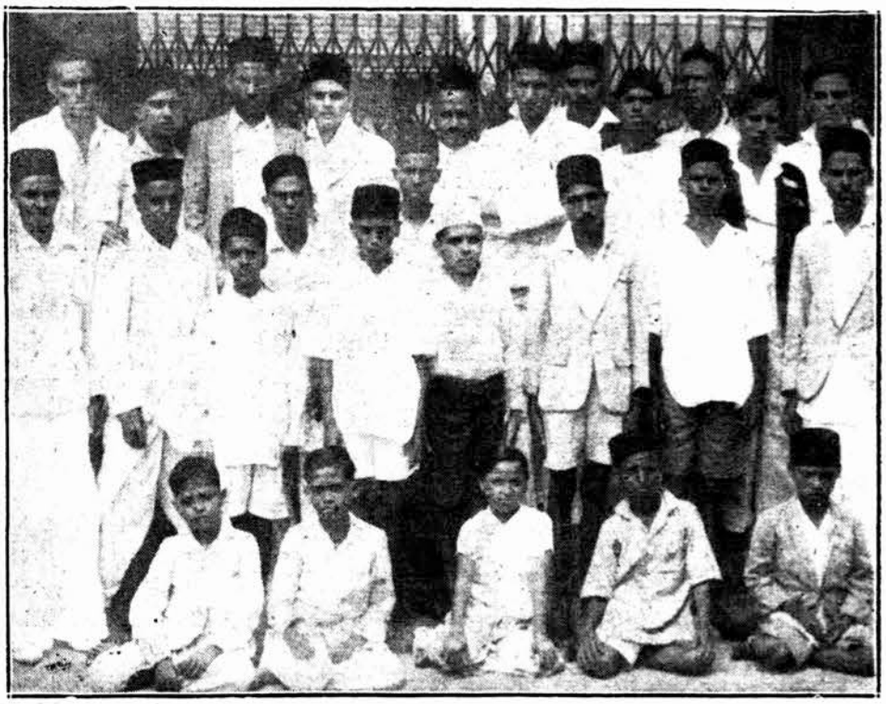
But for this bias of mine, books would have been white-collared; and in these days of 'Red' menace they would have been tabooed. After the style of "Grapes are Sour" I may declare myself as an adherant of the sweet disorder—a blot here and a scratch there. Wounds are the embellishments of a hero. They are proofs of his war exploits. I am here reminded of a pressman who wore a disorderly, spoiled dress and got twenty dollars as a reward from his master. The proprietor of the press had notified that he would come to inspect the machinery; and the head of the department ordered all his assistants to be in white dress. All except one obeyed the orders and came in white dress. The proprietor inspected the machinery and the file of the pressmen; and he spotted out the dirty-clothed man. The pressman was naturally apprehensive of some sort of punishment; but lo! got the reward instead. The proprietor remarked, "Here's a man who actually works!" Well, a book with scratches and blots shows that it is not a mere show-case article.

To turn to our point, I don't have a very big library. There are a few choicest books that had given me delight in my student career and that are the fountains of pleasure for all times. I have not shelved, like a friend of mine, all the books read either in the primary school or high school. I am a bit harsh towards them. I gave them away to those who were in need of them.

Books, books and books. They are all my treasures. If anywhere I spend money I spend it on books, and become an object of criticism of the members of my family. Every month at the time of adjustment of family budget, this book-item becomes a disputable point, the opposition members suggesting a cut, My Excellency in traditions of the Government of India, sanctioning it in my special power.

A French Philosopher's Device

When I visit any bookshop I am embarassed and know not which book to buy—so great have I an attraction for books. Even though I am a strong advocate of democracy, I would I were a dictator like Julius Caesar and captivate all the nice attractions of the shop and imprison them in my library. But as nobody is going to allow me to be a dictator, I often avoid visiting a shop and am not then disturbed. How can I help but follow the policy of being ignorant if I want not to miss bliss? But is my policy right? Economists would quarrel with it, but philosophers may have a word of admiration for the same. With all my inability to buy so many books I would not like to emulate the French professor, who had enriched his library by loan-books. This professor was once requested by one of his friends to lend a book from his library. The professor gently refused him the book remarking, he wished all should not follow his example and enrich their libraries by loan-books. I don't know if his friend followed the advice of the professor, but I for myself have determined to do so.



Group of children of the Rohidas (Harijan) community who were recipients of prizes from the Rohidas Sudharak Mandal, Bombay, on Sunday last.

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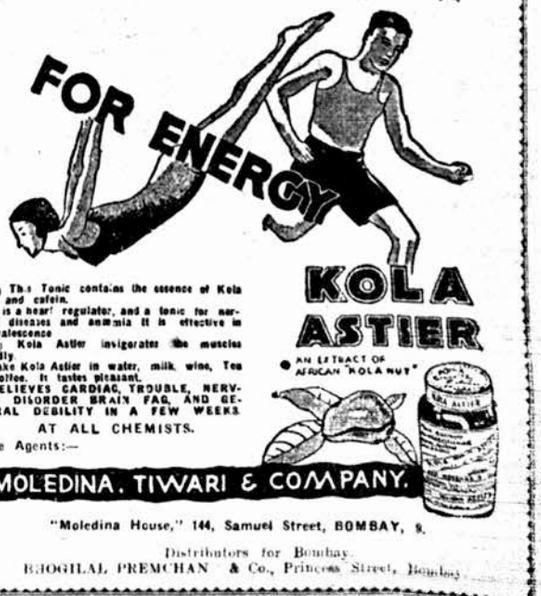

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THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

"MOST NEEDED" INVENTION WINS FIRST PRIZE

Suggested Device For Typewriter Carriage Return

The suggestion that a device to eliminate the arm effort required to return the carriage of a typewriter at the end of a line is the "most needed" invention won first prize for W. H. Phillips of Dallas, Texas, in a needed inventions contest conducted by the magazine. He favours solution of the problem by use of an extra key which might be pressed by stenographers to return the carriage and turn the paper at the same time.

Second prize went to N. W. Miller of Hortonville, Wisconsin, for the recommendation that inventors give their attention to perfecting a method of making automobile windshields frostproof. He believes it can be done by electricity or use of a transparent substance upon which frost and ice could not form.

August F. Steeve of Chicago, Illinois, won third prize with the suggestion that inventors perfect a heel for women's shoes in which the worn portion could be replaced by turning a metal screw attached to a rubber plug inside the heel.

SCIENTIST STUDIES CANNIBALS IN AUSTRALIA

There are still cannibals in Australia. Aborigines in Arnhem Land, North Australia, eat human flesh not because they are hungry or meatless but because they believe that they thus absorb the virtues of the dead.

That is the report made by Dr. Donald Thomson, anthropologist of Melbourne University, who at the Commonwealth's wish spent ten months among the blacks, suffering many hardships but meeting no hostility.

Dr. Thomson lived with Blue Bud Bay blacks, who killed three whites, including a policeman, and also with Caledon Bay blacks, who killed several Japanese. Dr. Thomson explained to them the seriousness of murder and theft in the white man's code.

INSTRUMENT MEASURES DEGREE OF NERVOUSNESS

Chicago Scientist Invents New Mechanism

When you burn your finger the fact is telegraphed to the brain. Waves pass along the nerves at rates varying from 40 to 100 yards a second. But what is the actual mechanism of transmission?

By this time it is well established that the waves are not electrical but chemical. That is, very rapid chemical changes occur along the path. It is equally well established that chemical changes are always accompanied by electrical activity. So it is not incorrect to say that the nervous system is a kind of telegraph.

It follows from all this that if we can measure the electrical condition of a nerve we can also measure what is called nervousness. Adrian and Sherrington in England have gone far in studying the nervous system in this fashion thanks to the invention of the amplifying tube which makes it possible to magnify electrical effects billions of times. Dr. Edmund Jacobson, Assistant Professor of Physiology in the University of Chicago, has lately entered the field and explored it with interesting results. He sinks fine platinum electrodes into a nerve. (It hurts no more than the prick of a hypodermic needle.) The electrical changes in the nerve affect a very delicate galvanometer, a kind of voltmeter. Thus Dr. Jacobson measures a fraction of a millionth of a volt.

What has been found? That the physiologists are quite wrong in their conception of nervous activity. They have been teaching that even in the healthy the nerves are always feebly active, and this because the body must have what they vaguely call "tone." But Dr. Jacobson's galvanometer shows plainly enough that in a state of perfect calm and relaxation there is no nervous activity at all—not even a twitch of the delicate galvanometer's indicator.

When a person is "nervous" he is nervous all over to a greater or lesser degree. From a record of peak voltages made every fifth of a second, Dr. Jacobson can calculate how nervous the person is. In some of his easily rasped subjects nervous activity of forty to fifty millionths of a volt came in gusts.

Relaxation is an art that can be acquired. And when it is acquired nervousness ceases for the time being. City dwellers are for the most part unduly on edge. Orientals seem to be calmer than occidentals, but when they become nervous they are as jangled as the rest of us. Athletes relax more readily than business men who take no regular exercise. But perfect relaxation comes only through training.—"New York Times."

WINGED CHAMPION

The antelope, generally considered the fastest animal, has been timed at sixty-two miles an hour. But the duck hawk, according to Frank G. Menke, merely loafs at sixty-five, has been officially clocked at 180, and can probably do 200 or more miles an hour at top speed.

ANTIDOTE TO ARSENIC

Scientist Takes "Death Dose"—And Survives

A university audience of 1,000 doctors, students and scientists at Warsaw, watched a professor swallow a heavy dose of arsenic—which he neutralised an hour later by taking a pill of his own invention.

The professor, a noted Polish scientist named Tadeus Skrzysowski, claims that his antidote has already saved the lives of hundreds of would-be suicides.

QUACK TEACHERS

Because young canaries learn to sing by listening to their mothers, Mrs. Wyatt of Camas, Washington, has canaries which quack. She left hers near some ducks Mr. Wyatt was raising.

20,000,000 VOLTS

The most powerful instrument ever designed for "splitting the atom" has been installed in the physics laboratory of Columbia University, New York. Its power centre, a giant electro-magnet, weighs fifty-eight tons and is capable of creating a magnetic field of 15,000 gauss, which is 75,000 times greater than the magnetic field produced by the earth. Thus energized, the instrument can project a force of such terrific intensity as 20,000,000 volts. With its aid scientists expect to disintegrate the atoms of heavy metals like gold, silver, and lead. That means the realization of the alchemists's age-long dream—the transformation of matter.

Another use for the apparatus will be to create radioactive elements more volatile yet at lower cost than radium. Such an achievement will afford new hope for victims of cancer and other malignant diseases.

WILL SCIENCE INVENT A SPARE HEART?

It May, In No Distant Future, But There Is No Hope Of Overcoming Death

Men and women of 2036 may have a life expectation of 1000 years, thanks to "booster hearts" human cold storage and other miracles of longevity.

The "Booster heart," writes Donald Gray in the June issue of Modern Mechanix magazine, is a spare heart placed in tandem with your own and it will some day relieve severe physical strains and cure acute diseases. Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh began it all with his mechanical life chamber.

Or, if you decide to retire from the world for a while in the future, you call the doctor, who by medical means places you in a state of suspended animation, and then you are tucked away in a vault—to be awakened a century later.

Dr. Alexi Carrol of the Rockfeller Institute for Medical Research who worked with Col. Lindbergh is a famous for many astounding biological experiments, and the foregoing statements are not so-farfetched as they may appear, coming from such a distinguished and capable scientist.

"But there is no hope of overcoming death," he says. Although it is quite probable that the maximum duration of life will be considerably extended.

HEAVY WATER

The startling part heavy water may play in medicine is expressed by Dr. Stephen J. Toner of St. Mary's College:

"All available evidence points to the fact that heavy water slows down the normal chemical life processes. I am inclined to believe that as our frontiers of knowledge in this respect are pushed back will find that the accumulation of heavy water in the human tissues may tend to prolong youth rather than to induce premature old age."

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TELEVISION TO CAUSE INDUSTRIAL BOOM

Philadelphia Scientist Predicts Wide Use For Commercial And Military Purposes

An industrial boom will accompany the commercial development of television, Predicts Philo T. Farnsworth, Philadelphia scientist, in the June issue of "Modern Mechanix and Inventions Magazine."

He forecasts that television, scheduled for its first big test next month, will not only benefit the electrical industries directly concerned but will give new profits to the theatre, motion pictures and the radio.

"It will help the theatre" he says. "Hollywood will be kept jumping supplying pictures for leasing to television broadcasting stations—a vast new market for its output.

"The theatre will not suffer because it is a fundamental instinct for human beings to get out among other people when they seek entertainment. And by running trailers on home television sets theatre owners have a powerful new form of visual advertising to lure more customers within their doors."

AID TO MILITARY AVIATION

Andrew W. Cruse of the Department of Commerce as well as Mr. Farnsworth are quoted by the magazine as predicting military as well as commercial uses for television.

"Last July all television experiments in Germany, previously controlled by the government-owned broadcasting company, were transferred to the German air ministry for 'flight safety and national protection,'" says Mr. Farnsworth. "This can only mean that the Germans are developing television as a vitally important branch of military aviation.

"France replied to this threat by speeding up television research. A transmitter from the Eiffel Tower is now in operation. In England, the Baird Company is already manufacturing receivers to sell for 250 dollars. In Italy, Russia and Japan experiments are in progress. What one country is doing, you can be sure all other countries are doing.'

The possibility of dangling television "eyes" from airplanes to observe enemy positions and direct artillery fire is discussed. Possible television use in astronomy and submarine treasure hunts is suggested.

Two telescopes several hundred miles apart could be trained on the same star, the images scanned by television and transmitted to common eyepieces which would give a three-dimensional effect. The Lusitania or long-lost treasure vessels of the Spanish Main could be discovered and viewed on the ocean floor by dropping a suitably illuminated television transmitter from a salvage ship.

Sunday Chronicle

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TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

'Are you deaf?'
'What?'
'Are you deaf?'
'Yes, I am a bit short-sighted.'

NEW HEALTH CODE FOR BRITISH CHILDREN

Govt. Plans Scheme Of House-To-House Visits

Sir Kingsley Wood, British Minister of Health, is to make a new drive to improve the health of children between the ages of three and five.

He told a "Sunday Express" representative that 16 per cent of children beginning school life require medical treatment.

"There is a serious gap in the medical services for children between those ages", he added.

"To remedy this it is proposed to have more clinics and day nurseries, arrange for more welfare visits and urge mothers to take greater advantage of the clinical facilities.

"Our maternity and child welfare services are already saving thousands of infant lives. The new Midwives Bill will give the youngest generation a good physical start in life.

"There are 1,150,000 boys and 1,118,000 girls between the ages of one and five, making a total of 2,268,000 for whom we want to do more than has been possible in the past.

HEALTH VISITORS

"Defects discovered when the children enter elementary schools could have been prevented from developing if their health had been properly supervised earlier.

"The health visitor is the chief feature of the new programme, and the staff will have to be increased.

"Many mothers go out to work, and I hope that every local authority will seriously consider the question of establishing a day nursery."

Safer Motherhood Becoming A Reality

Nine Great Advances Made By Medical Profession In Maternal Care

Nine great advances in case of motherhood have been made by the medical profession in the last 25 years. Eclampsia, the convulsions which caused frightful suffering, have become almost a rarity. Unnumbered lives have been saved by the elimination of this single complication, says the New York correspondent of the "Associated Press" of America.

Coupled with riding motherhood of this risk are increasing knowledge of diet, vitamins and gland products for this period. The great diet change lies in feeding starchy foods, eggs and milk with fresh vegetables. Formerly the expectant mother was fed on "delicacies" even if they nearly killed her.

Third is the effort to alleviate pain. This began with the much-heralded twilight sleep. It is not solved. The trouble with all artificial pain relief is risk of injury to the baby. But the recent analgesics, or pain relievers, known as barbiturates, are making progress.

Fourth, and more dramatic than any other, is the dating of motherhood. Within a week to 10 days after conception it is possible now for a physician to know that motherhood is on its way. One method considerably used is to note secretions of the pituitary gland, at the base of the brain. They change, and injected into immature female mice they give visible evidence.

Transfusions are the fifth boon. They save many lives and much suffering.

X-rays have removed the danger from one worrisome question — the chance of a Caesarian operation. The rays warm definitely when it is needed, and long enough in advance to perform the operation more safely. The result is that once rare Caesarian operations are now no more dangerous than other abdominal operations.

Anaemia is another hobgoblin nearly gone. It may arise from the unborn child drawing heavily on the mother for essential elements for skeleton building. Feeding lime salts, or milk, with plenty of root vegetables, replenishes the store.

The daily sickness for weeks or months that has been a burden for many mothers is now mostly relieved. Its cause was a toxic condition, from food. Adding carbohydrates to the diet is one treatment.

Rated by medical men as the most important is the ninth advance. This is substitution of normal activity for the old idea of invalidism and "delicate condition". Instead of isolation at home, to-day's mothers are advised to get outdoor exercise, fresh air, suitable food, adequate rest, freedom from worry and care, to feel assured of the safety of child-bearing.

'Oh, Rebecca, I vos sorry I kicked that young man of yours out—you should have seen the money that fell out of his pockets!'

SIX MEALS A DAY

And Live Long, Says Octogenarian

In his 86th, year Mr. Arthur Devenport, of Lakemba, New South Wales, eats six meals a day. "It is the change of food that counts", he told "Austral News". This is his advice on food: "Change your diet. Eat anything, everything. Your marital squabbles will disappear. You will live long". He is still active, and looks like living a good many more years.

A STRANGE ISLAND

Where Anti-Foot-And-Mouth Disease Serum Is Produced

One of the strangest islands in the world is Riems, in the Baltic sea, the exclusive product of which is anti-foot-and-mouth disease serum. Riems is entirely given over to this form of scientific research. It was first occupied for the purpose in 1912, when two attendants with 12 horses and pigs were established on the island Now, according to a report just issued. 200 men work there, over a thousand cows are kept and more than 100,000 litres of anti-foot-and-mouth disease serum are supplied annually to the German Agricultural Department.

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THE BATH OF FLOWERS

In These Rainy Days

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

You have your overcoats, overalls, umbrellas, these rainy days, to protect you, but the flowers in the gardens and in the hedges, wild flowers which are so anonymous, they do get wet. It is rarely you get really wet, at most four to five times in a season, hundred per cent. wet, drenched all through, with water flowing like a fountain from the soles of your boots, when you are drenched to your skin, on one of those days, when Bombay becomes like Venice, as every body says. You seem to be permeated with water, you are filled with it like God's presence. The day when it is pouring for a week and more, there is an uncomfortable feeling in your throat, when old ladies tell us that "the rain has gone mad," when boots are dried by the fire, when socks have the feeling and touch of snails, when warm coffee sounds and tastes so delicious, in cosy rooms, all protected from thunder and lightening outside.

There is heard a distant rumble of the sea, coming through the woods, over roofs of houses, over empty spaces of broken earth, over suburbs, over stranded, broken, inundated huts, into your room, a background for your thoughts. It pours night and day, without respite, your doors do not shut, your drawers stick, life is rendered uncomfortable, things get out of joint, people slip on the pavements, poor horses on asphalt roads, umbrellas get filled with wind near Church Gate, winds which whistle through your windows, keep that cursed door banging, or, to be more exact, shivering like a man in grip of malaria. Sewri gets flooded and also Grant Road, people sit on the backs of seats in railway trains and let the 'jodas', 'champals', boots, shoes rest with profound unconcern and peace on the seats, and socks are rolled over trousers, the carriages spout water when the train comes to a halt. There is thunder and lightning, and people seem to talk of nothing else but of the record downpour in Colaba. Houses fall as per regulation, large drops, small drops, keep pouring over 'damared' roofs, where, of course, there is the one leakage, which destroys your privacy and makes life miserable, a thing of water mixed with sand or dirt. Boots get hardened, squeaking shoes loose their squeak.

Rain, No Respector Of Persons

You go through your daily routine in wet socks, or wet sleeves, or wet shirts, on wet floors, while rain makes death doubly horrible. Hospitals are full, not a drop comes in the wards, all while, clean, full of imminent death and great spaces, corridors full of nurses, who have come from lovers' meetings in wet buses. In a dry room, in warmth and luxury, over clean linen, on a soft pillow, steal off from storm and noise and thunder lies No. 13 dying from double pneumonia. It's a hospital, that big grey building that you see on your way to see your friend, where babies are born in one ward, where death is not an event, but an item, a matter for telephone, aluminium car, washing the body, a temporary removal of bed, soft hushed mourning of the relatives. You know those relatives, who go with the body in the car. The chauffeur's boots are wet, there are water drops on the screen, the rain pours on, traffic gets interlocked, naked feet, millions and millions of naked feet, wet with the white rosy heels, of men and women carrying their dhoti and saree ends in the hands. Rain is no respector of persons, of kings, nor of men with weak chests, or of lovers, those gentle beautiful lovers, who want to meet their beloved at appointed places. It inundates the Sindhu, the ancient Arya river, and the Nile, on whose banks are the Pyramids, and the Bombay gutters. It gets into your spine, it wets your undergarments. It is rendered visible by street lamps, in the night, modern roofs gather it in the gutters and pipes, and pour it out from a corner, where children and peons with 'champals' in their hands wash their feet not far from the place where the whirlpools are.

The Homeless Poor

How is it that people do not catch cold? You are told that the huts beyond Mahalakshmi, get flooded, the huts where the masses live, masses of Nehru, not mere statistical units, but men and women in horrible poverty. It is like this: Waters come into your flat or villa with half your chairs swimming, all your sofas, your divans, your table, yourself half-in-water with wind and rain, and no front door, and little food and hardly any roof. Surely we are happy because within a few days, in Bombay, a few thousand yards from where you live, there is bound to be a hut where conditions beyond our imagination prevail, with a cruel flood which has washed out every vestige of a poor man's home. One wonders where do these people go? To agricultural banks, to Co-operative Societies, to Post Office Savings Banks to rich relations, to Municipal Buildings for refugees, to one and thousand places of comfort which a democratic society with great socialist ideals has provided for us in Bombay?

What about the homeless on whom the rain falls? What about those small shop-owners, who sell books, repair fountain-pens, those who make a coloured patch on grey stone walls of huge buildings? What about those who ply the ancient trade in the night in the cold wet asphalt spaces like their sisters in the streets in Paris, with heartless rain pouring slantwise? How do they feel in cement chawls, in brothel-houses with iron rails? When we cannot face these questions, we call it sob-stuff or mere material for word-juggling, or call it tub-thumping. The fact remains that the rains will pour and thousands of our citizens will have no homes to go to and hardly any clothes to cover their nudity.

But all along, while the rains are pouring from Virar to Bombay and we are drinking hot tea and coffee, getting into warm beds, sighing for sunlight that never comes, looking for a rift in the clouds, while we are going through hell on earth, those anonymous flowers got a bath.

Gall-Bladder

Organ Particularly Vulnerable To Bacteria, Responsible For Wide Variety Of Infectious Diseases

Close to and beneath the liver lies the gall-bladder, a thin-walled sac which holds the bile secreted by the liver. The act of eating causes the gall-bladder to contract; this discharges the bile into the intestines where it plays an important part in digestion.

Disease of the gall-bladder is the common cause of what are thought to be stomach disorders in adult life. The gall-bladder, is a part of the digestive tract, and disease anywhere along this tract may be responsible for infections of the gall-bladder, (writes Dr. Grant Fleming, M.D., in the "Montreal Gabelte").

Infection of the gall-bladder is often the last evidence of the pneumonia, influenza or typhoid fever from which the patient has recovered. The gall-bladder appears to be particularly vulnerable to the bacteria responsible for a wide variety of infectious diseases.

A woman who is "fair, fat and forty" is the most likely person to suffer from gall-bladder disease. The disease is found most frequently among pregnant women, nursing mothers and women who are overweight, although it is not restricted to these categories of individuals.

The first symptoms noted may be a sense of fullness and distension of the abdomen, with a desire to belch gas. Headache and constipation are fairly common, and the patient is not infrequently irritable and nervous.

Stones form in the gall-bladder and, once formed, they tend to increase in size; if they become too large to escape from the gall-bladder the duct that leads into the intestine, trouble may follow.

Many persons with gall-stones are unaware of their presence as they cause no discomfort. Symptoms result from irritation and inflammation caused by the stones. When there is a severe pain with nausea and vomiting, this usually means that one of the large stones is caught in the outlet duct and is unable to escape.

The most common cause of jaundice is gall-bladder disease; it is due to a blocking of the outlet duct, following which the bile is absorbed. Treatment, in some cases, may be largely through diet and hygienic living; in other cases however, surgical care is required. The decision must be made, in each case, by the doctor who knows the condition of the patient concerned.

Most of us will go through life unaware of the presence of our gall-bladders. We have means at our disposal to keep the gall-bladder functioning in a healthy manner; these are: a balanced diet that does not contain an excess of fats, regular meals, guarding against overweight, regular moderate exercise, and good convalescent care following any infectious condition.

WORLD'S FENCING CHAMPIONSHIP

Helen Mayer Will Fight Again For Germany

The world's champion woman fencer, Helene Mayer, who won a gold medal for Germany at the Amsterdam Olympic Games in 1928 and a silver medal at the 1932 games in Los Angeles will again wear the German colours in the approaching Olympics in Berlin. In the elimination matches this veteran swords-woman showed her best form, so that she has been chosen a member of the German Olympic Fencing Team. In reply to an enquiry made by the U. States Olympic Committee whether Helene Mayer, who is non-Aryan, would represent Germany in the Olympics, Reich Sport Fuehrer von Tschammer and Osten stated that in accordance with the fundamental principles governing the Olympic Games, no considerations save those of sport had been applied in choosing the German Olympic teams.

550th ANNIVERSARY OF HEIDELBERG UNIVERSITY

The University of Heidelberg, the oldest university in the Reich, is celebrating its 550th anniversary this year from June 27th to 30th. During the summer of 1936 the town of Heidelberg too is holding an exhibition in which will be shown how great a part Heidelberg and its university have had in the history of Germany, and as a reminder of the duties which their greatness impose on them for the future.

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[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Many of you who read this Corner regularly might be remembering the letters from two cousins, which I published in these columns some time back. And now again I have received a letter from the cousin against whom the complaint was made. Let me first reproduce that:—

"Dear Dada—As you look around the world, you find it so materialistic: I feel sometimes the life here is none the less than that in jungles. The beasts there try to overpower each other and feel jubilant over the little triumphs they can make. So do the human beings in our daily life. Every one looks at the things from his own point of view only and feels as if he has been victorious. He finds happiness in running down the man he comes across!—But have you ever heard that other man's version? He feels exactly the same way too, if not further .....Thus none gets conquered. And even if he does, he can find out one excuse or the other to prove otherwise—Well!.....

"All that in general. Let me, however, come to my main purpose of writing this to you. Last time you received a complaint from my cousin-friend against me. He thought I had acted wrongly in telling my child that when she stayed away at his she should have at least informed me or her mother, if she did not care to take permission from us. Here has a similar case happened at that very same cousin's!

"My wife was going to another suburb. The cousin was away at his office, and so was our sister-in-law, the cousin's wife. Their child showed a desire to accompany my wife. Naturally, she was asked to go and obtain her parents' permission. But there was none whom she could ask. So she simply got ready, brought with herself two other friends as well, and went away to the other suburb with my wife.

"Here comes in my point of view. I say, even as I had said before that she should not have accompanied my wife for she had not obtained the necessary permission—even though she could not do that under the circumstances. But, had she not heard on the previous occasion, from her own father and mother, that doing a thing like that was not wrong? I am referring to the conversation her parents had with me on the occasion of my child's having done a thing like that....Any-way, she had the reason to believe that her parents would not object, because she had understood from the last experience, that they had not liked my taking objection on a similar issue.

THE SAME POINT

"But when her mother returned from her 'marketing' she was very much annoyed that her child should have left the house like that. She at once sent the car to the other suburb and got her back. From the talk I had with them later, and from the meekness apparent on the face of the child, I could see that she was sufficiently reproved from this thing, which now they would term as 'misbehaviour'!

"Over and above that—see the justice these persons were showing. When I returned with my wife at night, she also was being reproached like anything.—I was not aware of the matters till then, so that I might be able to plead or speak on her behalf.... And the wonder of wonders was that my elder cousin had sealed his lips sufficiently to give me no chance whatsoever of opening my mouth. Besides there were some guests at the table—and discrimination being the best part of valour, we thought it better to leave the place in silence.

"Now—you realize what I say. When I make a 'mistake' I am to be rebuked, and when they make a mistake, doesn't matter if it is exactly a similar one for the practical purposes, still I am to be rebuked—For, how can they ever make a mistake or think wrongly, more so when my cousin has the advantage of being an elder to me! I would not have cared to write to you this—but I must ask you now, as you asked me last time, what your opinion is on this point?"

Well, my dear friend—and my dear sisters and brothers—I have just to repeat the same thing over which I had said last time. Discipline at home must be maintained—And a good child must try to obey and abide by the wishes of his or her parents: This will prove advantageous to him or her in the long run!....And even in the name of doing good to children, I must repeat also that it would be better for the relatives and friends to discuss their different points of view on these things in the absence of their children....I must close this now with a hope that a better understanding between these two parties in particular and between such persons in general would be created by my giving so much space to this topic!

* * * *

CHILDREN'S SPECIAL GATHERING

A special gathering of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari Branch of the All-India Children's Association was held on Sunday, the 14th instant, at the Headquarters, Laxmi Nagar, 10th Road, to meet Miss Hoor S. Daryani, ex-President of the Karachi Branch and her sister Miss Baig S. Daryani, another worker of the Association in Sind.

Exactly at 7 a.m. the children came in and Syt. M. J. Parmar, the Secretary, made them play games. Then showers of rain fell and children had to go indoors. A new enthusiasm was revived and many workers attended the meeting, some of them being Mrs. Jhabwalla, the Vice-President, Shrimati Savita Mehta, Shrimati Sharada Diwanji, Shrimati Kashi Parmar, Syt. Namle Bhai, Syt. Shantilal Shah and others.

First of all Bro. Shevak Bhojraj introduced the guests of honour to the audience. And then began a programme of Dances by the members. After that Syt. Pinakin Trivedi gave a treat of beautiful songs. Then Syt. Prabhu Bhai entertained the children with a nice story. At the end Syt. Sumunt Bhai sang some good songs. And

Princess Taka, six years old, second daughter of the Emperor of Japan, on her first day of going to school. She carries her books strapped to her back just like other Japanese school children.

Miss Hoor S. Daryani, ex-President of Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari Branch of the All-India Children's Association: A real worker for the cause.

Miss Baig S. Daryani, her sister, another worker, of the Children's Association at Hyderabad, Sind, where the Gathering is to be held this year.

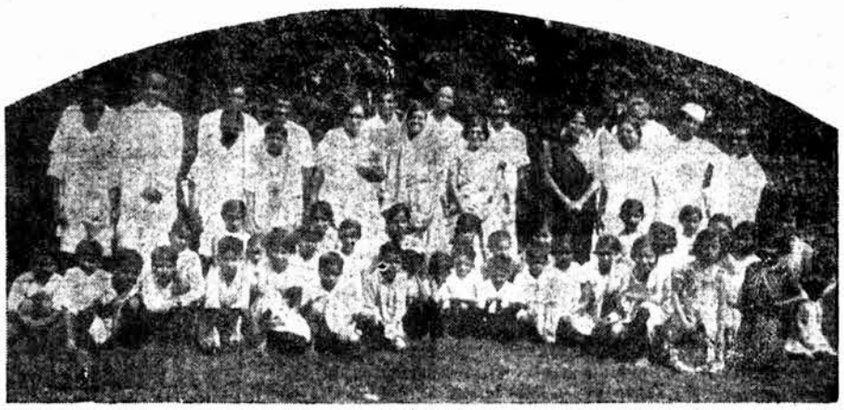
CHILDREN'S MEETING

Children meet every Sunday at the Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road, Khar from 7-30 to 9 a.m.

They play games, hear stories, sing songs, show dances, and make merry.

You must never miss these functions hereafter if you have missed them before.

Once you come there, you will like to come always!



Children of the Khar Children's Association gave a welcome to the Daryani Sisters, Hoor and Baig, of the Balkan-ji-Bari in Sind.

the function was over with the last best item of the distribution of sweets by Daryani Sisters.

Both these sisters are now residing at Hyderabad, Sind, where you must be remembering, the next big All-India Children's Gathering is to be held during the ensuing Divali holidays. They cordially invited all children and workers to this Gathering. And I trust many of you are looking forward to it even as I am doing. Some of the photographs taken on the occasion have been published elsewhere on these pages, and I am sure they would serve as a memento to many of us who were present at the function!

* * * *

WAYS AND WAYS

There's a way of saying "Yes"
That is more like saying "No"—
A hurt way, a curt way,
A way we mustn't show.
There's a way of saying "Thanks"
That is more like "I don't care"—
A slack way, a black way,
A way we mustn't dare.
There's a way of saying "Fine!"
That's as cheerful as a smile—
An easy way, a breezy way,
A way that's well worth while.

* * * *

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF RED CROSS

You all know that I am an international world-wide organisation whose members are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the globe. The history of my development, makes a very interesting study.

My real inspiration can be traced to that well-known woman, Florence Nightingale who organised a band of nurses to serve the wounded during the Crimean War.

A Swiss Gentleman named H. Dunant, inspired by the uniquely noble example of this, showed me the light of the day in the year 1853.

The colour 'red' in my cross stands for sacrifice, for giving life, as the warm crimson blood gives life to the body.

The arms of the cross command equal length which symbolises that it gives equal life and vigour to all—be they in south or north, east or west. It stands always on white ground because real sacrifice comes only from pure hearts. It stands plain and alone without any marks on it, to show that my workers have only one thought—to serve.

Under the motto of 'I Serve' the members carry out the following aims:—

(a) to cultivate healthy habits and to improve the health of others,

(b) to serve the sick and suffering, the poor and needy.

(c) to carry on international correspondence.

The part played by me in the last Great World War of 1914, was so much appreciated by all the nations, that a conference was held at Cannes—a city in the south of France, where it was decided that my workers should carry on a great programme for the promotion of health, etc.

When in the year 1920, a league was formed for me the first step which was taken was to admit the younger generation to the membership. Thus I gave birth to Junior Red ross.

Now my issue has every reason to be proud of its development during the last year. It has at this time a membership of more than 15,000,000.

—Sent by Bro. Jagu T. Butani.

THE DOLL-LIKE BABY
(Photo by Bro. B. Sudershan.

The Doll Dance by Home Group of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari.

The Khar children gave a variety of Dances at the time of the Daryani Sisters' visit to the Association.

THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA.

Four miles to the east of Bombay lies the small wooded Island of Elephanta, about 7 square miles in area, famed throughout the world for its cave temples. Its Hindu name is Gharapuri; but the Portuguese christened it Elephanta. The first cave to arrest your attention in the Great Cave which is the centre of attraction is Elephanta; and, I may add, the only cave in this group of Brahmanical cave temples which is in a fairly good state of preservation, though time and the devastating hand of man have not failed to leave their impression on it

One enters the Great Cave by the north and the main entrance, and at once meets a confusion of massive pillars in a mighty central hall almost 90 feet square with four aisles, each 16 by 54, supported by 26 columns and 16 half-columns of from 15 to 17 feet, many of which have been damaged or destroyed. There are two entrances facing east and west, without which the cave would be fearfully dark. Neither the roof nor the floor of the cave is quite level. One is greatly impressed by the architectural feature of the pillars. The lower half is square about 3 feet each way and 6 feet high, capped by a larger square one and a half feet high, the upper part, slightly thinner and ribbed, is partly octagonal and partly fluted and round, with cushion-shaped ribbed capitals at the top.

Along the sides of the walls are recesses containing sculptures, depicting various scenes from Hindu mythology and legend. Their number is legion, and a detailed account of them would be tedious reading except to those acquainted and familiar with Hindu legend. But even a superficial acquaintance with the main figures of the Hindu Pantheon, will help the visitor to understand and appreciate the marvels of these sculptures.

—Sent by Bro. Edward Solomon Davey.

* * * *

TWO RIDDLES.

(I) From 20 subtract 55, leaving a remainder of 55.

Answer: X X — 55 equal to 55.

(II) Place 1234567890 in such a way that when added together the sum will be 100.

Answer: 50 1 2 + 49 38 76 equal to 100.

—Send by L.N. Tolani.

* * * *

HAVE YOU JOINED?

I am so sorry I have had to disappoint some of my brothers by not sending them letters of unknown friends in foreign countries as the stock lying with me has already been forwarded to those who had a previous claim. I shall be glad to send them these letters when I receive a fresh stock.

I have, however, a number of letters from sisters in America and England lying with me. I shall be only too glad to forward them to any of my sisters in this country willing to have friends in the foreign lands.

I hope, all the same, those of my sisters and brothers who have started correspondence with unknown friends abroad are continuing it with the same enthusiasm. I shall be pleased to know if children have to make any complaints in this connection. And I trust they as well have given no cause of complaint to the other friends.

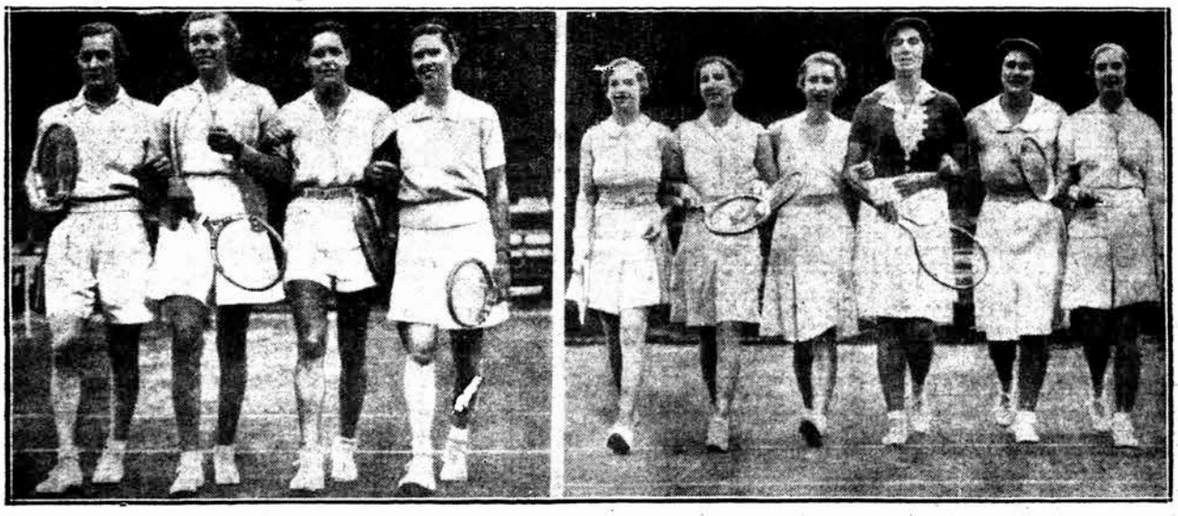
I wonder who have not yet joined the great brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association! Please send for the particulars and enrolment from to-day, stating your age, mentioning your full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

Kindly send all communications directly to the following address:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

Children at Games on the occasion.



Members of the British and American Wightman Cup teams at Wimbledon. The American girls, on left, are: Miss Helen Jacobs, Mrs. Van Ryn, Miss C. Babcock, Mrs. Fabyan. The English girls (right): Miss F. James, Miss Dorothy Round, Miss Mary Hardwick, Miss Dearman, Miss Lyle, and Miss Stammers.

Racial Antagonisms In Shakespeare

geance now they were taking theirs; but not for all this could they take away his heartfelt satisfaction. And when he heard that Ibn Ibu was designated to succeed him, he said that he died content, because Ibn Ibu would soon find himself in the same situation as he was in at that moment..... At daybreak his two enemies took him to another room and there strangled him with a cord, each pulling an end, and in the morning they took him out and buried him in a dung hill as something despicable.

The Blackamoor Legend

To these pagan Turks and Jews and Moors of 16th century European legend, was added finally the mythical monster known as the Blackamoor. Bigoted and prejudiced as are the legends concerning the Turks, Moors and Jews, the injustice to these races is slight as compared with the outrageous slander perpetrated upon the Negro in the legend of the ferocious Blackamoor. The iniquities committed in the names of religion and imperialism are, God knows, bad enough; but few will need to be persuaded that those arising from slavery are at least a degree worse than those arising from any other institution known to man. The legend of the animalistic fury of the Negro is the direct result of his desperate resistance to the practices of the slave trade. Lassoed by their own countrymen, sold to Portuguese traders, stolen by English pirates from slaveships and from the ports of Barbary there is no misery or brutality conceivable to the imagination of man to which these Africans were not subjected. If they resisted with the strength of their bodies, if they retaliated with savagery, if their natural but unsatisfied lust drove them to acts of outrage, who, in the name of sacred justice, is to blame? Chained in stinking rat-hidden ship-holds, lashed at the whim of a brute pirate, deprived of women-folk, what kind of an account of ourselves would the best of us give?

(Continued from page 4)

Very largely due to Hawkins is the 16th century English legend of the wicked Blackamoor. To him belongs the inflamous title of first slave-trader to America; and for the handsome financial returns he was able to make the Queen as a result of his slave expeditions, he was knighted and made rear-admiral of the English fleet! He was granted a coat of arms with a "demi-Moor or Negro, chained" as his crest.

To such a pass had the greed for gold brought Christendom! It was agreed for gold that brought Christendom and pagandom into commercial rivalry and this rivalry produced a bigotry which instigated the racial persecution under which the earth still groans. In their fight for "the golden fleece," the English of the Renaissance scrupled not to use any weapon. To them even Hawkins, because he annoyed their rivals, the Spaniards, was extolled as a puritan, and Hawkins deliberately fostered the illusion! The author of an "Encyclopaedia Britanica" article on Hawkins assures us that "he was counted a puritan when puritanism meant little beyond hatred of Spain and popery, and when these principles were an ever-ready excuse for voyages in search of slaves and plunder. In the course of one of his voyages, when he was becalmed and his Negroes were dying, he consoled himself by the reflection that God would not suffer His elect to perish." The author of these remarks adds what we believe is slander against the 16th century many Elizabethan Englishmen in particular: "His (Hawkin's) morality was that of the average stirring man of his time, whether in England or elsewhere." NO! we will not believe it! Such a code may be characteristic of stirring free-booters and imperialists of ALL time; but we still believe that there were many then and are still many who do not do their stirring in that vile pot!

Shakespeare Not Wholly Blameless

But what of William Shakespeare? How far was he responsible for the creation and perpetration of this intolerable, bigoted legend regarding the dark-skinned races? Did he share the moral turpitude of the so-called "stirring men" of his time? I do not believe it is possible to exculpate Shakespeare altogether, for to him, as to all intelligent persons, belongs the responsibility of resisting the hateful engines of propaganda. Such resistance he certainly failed to achieve, for in the entire catalogue of his characters, there is not one good Moor or Turk or Jew or Blackamoor. But—and this exception constitutes an important extenuating circumstance—in no case that I can recall does he exculpate his own race for its share in the tragic stories of racial antagonism present in his plays. Aaron the Moor and Tamora had suffered the vilest injustices at the hands of the Romans in "Titus Andronicus" before they retaliated. The persecutions of Shylock by the Venetians were so hateful that, when all is said against him that can be said, he still appeals more to our sympathies than to our prejudices, and he emerges from the lines of the play as a towering tragic figure, refusing utterly to stay with the role of melodramatic villain of the "comedy." And just as surely as Shylock is the victim of Christian persecution, so and much more is Othello. How dignified and gracious and convincing he is, in contrast to the hysterical bigotry of Brabantio, the Venetian senator, and to the depravity of Iago, whose name indicates that he was meant to be regarded as Spanish. If the cruelty of Othello's murder of Desdemona is almost more than we can bear, so also is the nobility of his self-condemnation almost above our emulation.

Shakespeare should have resisted the propaganda of his own day, as we should resist that of ours; but at least he has made us see and assume our share of responsibility for the hideous racial antagonisms that mar all intercourse between the great races of the earth. He has also brought to our attention the lesson which, alas, we have not yet learned: to wit; greed begets intolerance, intolerance begets persecution, persecution begets retaliation; and the story of that cycle sounds like a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.—at least, nothing but horror, horror, and more horror. Let us say with Hamlet "Oh, reform it altogether!" "Opportunity".

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"IF I WERE A DICTATOR"

above all the direct communion with the Unseen.

The effort would be to enrich life through many channels. Travel, like staff rides in the Army, would be regarded as a normal part of education. Spiritual values would be given the pre-eminence which is their inherent right.

By spiritual experience I must make it clear that nothing in the nature of asceticism or monkery or renunciation of responsibilities, as well as of the enjoyment, of life is meant.

Good and beautiful thoughts, kindliness and gentleness towards others as well as a constant feeling of communion with the obvious soul in the universe around us—these, rather than absurd inhibitions and taboos—would be the meaning of religious education.

The value and importance for happiness and contentment of reflection over the fruits of knowledge and the direct reactions to outer nature would be taught to the young. The habit of contemplation would be as general during moments of leisure as is to-day the wastage of precious time.

Promotion Of Public Health

There would be full freedom and equality of religious opinion, and also of practice so long as it did not trench upon the rights of others. Poetry and imaginative literature of all countries, especially of the neglected Moslem world, would be brought within the reach of each and all.

The promotion of the public health would be sought both by education thereon and by the encouragement of physical culture, hiking, sports and games.

The time and money now foolishly wasted by sections of the public in over-clothing and over-feeding would be replaced by rational diet and dress and the use of golf courses, tennis courts, cricket, football and hockey grounds and other sports for which widespread provision would be made.

In these ways the people would be encouraged to divert the mind and exercise the body. There would be no regimentation in the use of amusements, as each individual would be left free to choose his own form of recreation.

My dictatorship would recognise that there is no standing still in human affairs, and that both science and economic policy must serve the ends of progress. The best results can be achieved. I am confident, by providing the fullest means for investigation to men of proved power and achievement.

I would give a Faraday, a Ross, or an Einstein adequate resources and let him choose his own assistants. In this way scientific research and progress would be revitalised with the fire of individual genius.

Higher prizes would be offered—not only from the material but from the social and honorific points of view—for scientific discoveries.

Those who showed natural inclinations and promise by original thought and work would be placed in positions where they could carry forward their researches, not only in all the inductive sciences, but in history, literature and economic studies.

Facing Danger And Adversity

From all that has been said it might appear that the necessity for man to face danger and adversity, to develop his mental resources for sudden decisions in the face of unforeseen events, for constant and hard effort, for preparation and foresight might be weakened.

Peace, a higher development of contemplation and reflective education and more general possession and variety of goods might, one would think, in the long run sap the foundations from which progress comes.

But I maintain, on the contrary that the twenty years of my dictatorship would go a long way to strengthen these qualities and change their direction.

Greatest Of All Struggles

Instead of years of spending and service in order to save a little, in order to buy a little, the society I should have prepared (for the super-national State that would take up the continuation of my work) would have learned that the greatest of all conquests, the greatest of all struggles, and the greatest of all triumphs will be over the forces of nature.

Through the constant encouragement of individual effort to overcome the impediments that nature has placed in the way of man's progress a new mentality would be gradually formed.

(Continued from Page 2)

The draining and reclaiming of Africa of Siberia, of the deserts of Central Asia; the development of the vast sub-Himalayan forests by means intensely more powerful than those now at man's disposal by even the conquest through science of the oldest north and the warmest areas of the Equator, the qualities now wasted in fratricidal wars would be turned to the preparation of such organisations as would render a retrograde reaction, if not impossible, at least most improbable.

As dictator I would break down high tariff walls and promote a real freedom of trade, subject only to the proviso that the circumstances of any given area of production might make it beneficial for the world (and not merely for the country itself) to secure temporary protection for the proper development of a given industry.

The uncertainty and speculation which hold the world in thrall so long as the value of goods depends entirely upon the precious metals would be replaced by a fixed, unvarying exchange, whereby both gold and silver tokens and paper money (based upon the guarantees of the dictatorship) would balance goods.

Private property in the holding of shares would be encouraged; and for purposes of production and development the state might make advances to industrialists at nominal rates.

With freedom of trade I would restore the freedom of communication and travel which now suffer from so many post-war restrictions. It would be in accordance with the spirit of the policy I have outlined to reduce the volume of legislation in all countries.

The fact that, owing to scientific discovery, more and more goods can be placed on the market should not lead to such depreciation of general values as to render men workless and poor.

On the contrary, money values would be so adjusted to goods as to make it the object of the world State to place at the disposal of each (for very little money value) as large and as varied a quantity of materials as to make a position of leisure possible for him.

Prevention Of War

He would thus benefit from the intellectual and physical advantages of the higher culture brought to his door not only by his proper education in youth, but by courses of lectures, private, but voluntary, tuition, and an intellectual and explanatory series of visits to important cities and the countryside.

You will see that the broad, general principles of my dictatorship would be to secure the prevention of war and to break down the animosities and barriers to good will.

Further, to provide scope for both national and individual self-expression, and to seek to give each citizen capacity and opportunity to share in the rich heritage which the human race as a whole, and not merely some portions of it, should receive by reason of the toil, the teaching and the sacrifice of past generations.

And then, when my twenty years' dictatorship was over, I should hope and believe that the better world for which I had prepared would not so easily fall back into the state of spiritual, intellectual, social, political and economic anarchy which has been the fate of mankind up till to-day.

(This exposition of H. H. the Aga Khan's views is reproduced from the "Sunday Express" of London.)

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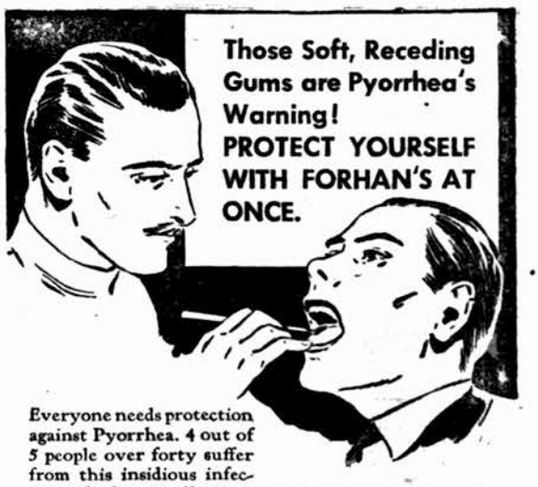

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News From Far & Near

Governess: 'Who was Disraeli?'
Johnny: 'George Arliss.'

BUCKINGHAM PALACE FOR SALE?

The Reynolds Illustrated News says, Buckingham Palace, the official London residence of the British sovereign, might be sold as a building site for £3,000,000.

The journal says a London syndicate was interested in the scheme and that valuers already had surveyed the palace and grounds.

If it is decided to sell, the newspaper says, a part of the grounds will be preserved as a public pleasure ground.

MONEY ORDER FOR DOG

A boy and his dog were stranded temporarily on May 23 at Atlanta (U.S.A.) because Cinta, a pedigreed schnauzer, could not sign her name.

The boy arrived several days ago on a hitch-hiking trip with the animal.

He went to police headquarters and asked officers to wire his parents for money to go home.

A telegraph money order arrived, but it was made payable jointly to Bart and Cinta.

Telegraph company officials said that they would endeavour to get the sender to waive the dog's signature on the money order receipt.

FAIRIES ARE NOT DEAD!

Mrs. Hilda Gray writes to "John O'London's Weekly" as follows:—

I have read with interest the recent correspondence on fairies. In August, 1931, several fairies—females without wings, wearing some sort of flimsy transparent gowns—were seen by myself and eldest daughter on eight occasions among the flowering shrubs at the bottom of our garden in Warwickshire, which was bounded by a brook. I saw the same little lady on three separate days, as she wore a pink gown, while the others wore bluish ones. She was so shy that she only peeped at me around a bush, and disappeared when I was about ten paces off. She was not afraid, I thought, so much as anxious to avoid close intimacy with mere humans. They were about a foot and a half high, and looked like "sweet seventeens" reduced in height, but they were simply lovely in face, form, and movement. I cannot get their loveliness out of my mind.

HAT ON TRIP ROUND WORLD

Reaches Peru In Travels Arranged By Its Owner

A 17-year-old soft hat was on its way to Chile on May 23 as part of a trip around the world that its owner had arranged for it because he could not afford the journey himself.

The owner, an employee of the export department of the Wells Fargo Company of St. Louis, started the hat, which he calls Wickey, from the United States by airplane. He sent with it a request that airplane, bus and shipping companies see that the hat makes the round-the-world trip. So far they have complied.

The owner asked that the hat tell him his experiences upon returning to him. It already has several messages attached to it.

One says: "Spent night in French Legation in Guatemala City, calling at all night clubs."

King Farouk in the Royal Palace in Cairo just before making his first address to the people of Egypt.

The most recent one is from Lima, where Wickey had supper at a Chinese restaurant.

Wickey's major triumph will come when it crosses the Atlantic on the Graf Zeppelin from Buenos Aires.

EVELESS EDEN

Yet Two Adams Are Supremely Contented

About fifteen hundred miles north-east of Sydney two men have found a modern Eden. It is Sunday Island, in the Kermadoc group. When the New Zealand Government steamer, Matai, called on her last voyage, she was the first ship they had seen for two years. They told the captain that they did not care in the least if they never saw a ship again, so happy were they away from the world's troubles and alarms.

They shoot or snare wild duck and other fowl. Peaches, oranges and tomatoes grow up in profusion. There is a hot mineral bath besides an excellent surfing beach. They have liberty to get up when they like, do what they like, and wear as little they like. They lack one ingredient of Eden—the companionship of woman—and they say they are quite contented as they are, thank you very much.

STUDENT GUIDES

How Visitors To Olympic Games Will Be Helped

Over a thousand university and college students are to act as guides, couriers and interpreters for visitors during the Olympic Games in Berlin in August. They have been receiving special courses in languages, and instruction in the names and situation of Berlin streets, galleries, museums, restaurants, hotels, etc. They will be stationed at the main railway stations, and at garages on the outskirts of the city. Girl students will be prepared to act as nurses and governesses, taking charge of the young children while their parents attend the Games or tour the city. Others will serve as escorts and guides to the shops, etc., for ladies travelling alone in Berlin.

LOOKING AFTER VISITORS

Menus and Wine Lists in five languages, and waiters who are masters of English, French, Spanish and Italian, will be in all the principal hotels here during the Olympic Games in August. The Berlin Hotel-keepers' Association has supervised the arrangements for satisfying the visitors to the Games, 300,000 of whom are expected.

Mr. D. M. Shinde, a depressed class student of Satara District who has had a bright school career, is being sent to Europe for higher studies with the help of funds raised by his friends and admirers.

The annual Handel Festival is to be held from June 21 to 27 at the university city of Gottingen this year. Opening with a chamber music concert of Handel's work, the Festival will include performances of "Parthenope" and "Acis and Galathea", Haydn, Bach and Mozart symphonies will also be given during the Festival.

PRIZES FOR QUINS.

A film theatre in Maine, U.S.A., showing the Dionne quintuplets in "The Country Doctor," offered any local mother a free pass if she had a baby during the week. Twins earned a 5-year pass; triplets, 25-years pass; quadruplets, a life pass; and quintuplets got the whole theatre—but it still belongs to its original owners.

'How does one make a balloon rise?'
'One throws out ballast.'
'And to make it come back again?'
'One puts back the ballast.'

"BIG BERTHA" ON TOUR

For Edification Of German Youth

A wooden model, fifty-feet long, of the famous long-range gun Big Bertha, with which the German artillery bombarded Paris from 118 miles' distance in 1918, is now being conducted on tour through the principal cities of Germany as an object lesson to German children. The first exhibition was held at Munster, in the border province of Weshphalia, writes the Berlin correspondent of "Manchester Guardian".

It appears that the original Big Bertha, which measures some 103-feet long, was destroyed in the German revolution in 1918, but that a private German citizen of some carpentering skill but no technical knowledge of artillery construction made this model after an illustration of Big Bertha which he saw in a German book entitled "War in its Raw Reality". A German ex-servicemen's association, the Kyffhaserbund, heard of this and found to their astonishment that this model porved to be an 80 per cent accurate representation of the original.

In its educational tour through every district of Germany "Big Bertha" the second is being accompanied by a number of artillery officers belonging to the original "Paris detachment" whose purpose is to demonstrate, with the aid of photographs, the colossal damage done in Paris by the original Big Bertha. Shells fired from this gun reached, it is recalled, a maximum height of 25 miles and travelled 80 per cent of the 118 miles' range at a height of 19 miles.

The exhibition, it is expressly mentioned in the German press, is intended for the edification of rising youth.

Mysterious Mathematics

MATHEMATICS have been described as "mere evolutions of necessary ideas." Exact as this science is, when mystery is added, very strange results, apparently, can be produced.

Two examples of mysterious and freak mathematics are shown here as follows:

You know, of course, that 10 plus 11 equal 21. These two numbers, however, can be joined to make 16.

The second problem, 19 divided by ½ equals 9, is an absurd result produced by an odd combination.

Can you solve these two freak problems?

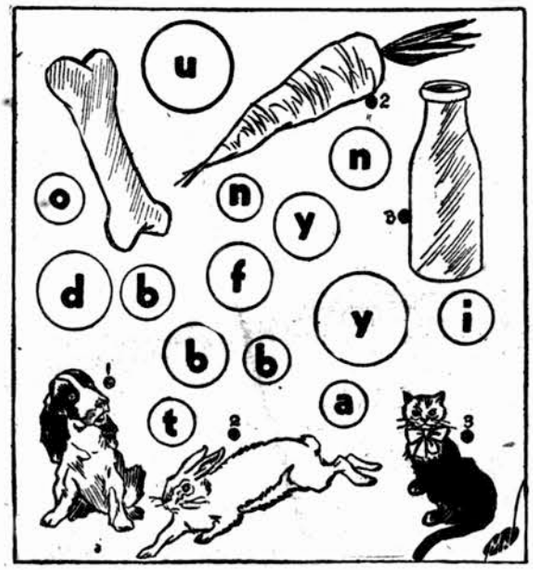
Follow the Food Trail

PRACTICALLY every girl and boy at some time has had as a pet one or all three of the animals shown in the drawing.

Since each of these pets is known by a familiar name and has its own favorite food, suppose you try to connect each one with its best-liked "dish" and at the same time spell out its other name.

To do this start at the large black dot near the drawing of each animal and draw a continuous line to the dot near the drawing of its favorite food, passing through the 14 circles which contain the letters that spell the name of that food.

The three lines must neither cross at any point nor extend beyond the border of the drawing.



(For solution see page 56)

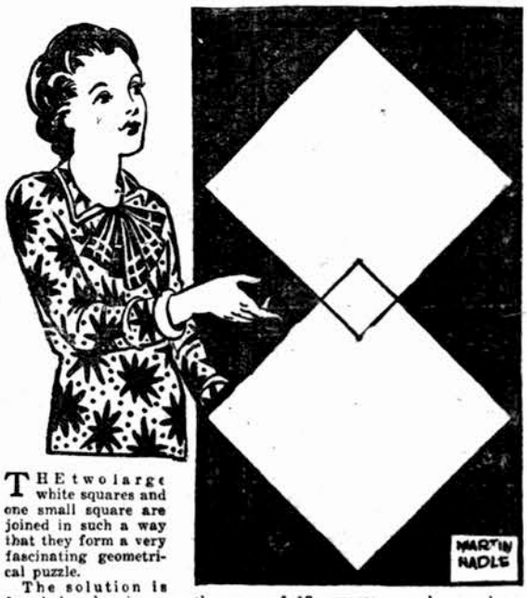
The Student's Allowance

WHEN Willie Winkle, near the close of his four years at college, telegraphed his father to "send more money," Winkle, Senior, responded to his son's request in a most surprising manner as follows:

"Substitute one of the digits from 0 to 9, both inclusive, for each of the 13 letters in your message, find the sum of the two numbers represented by the first two words and you will know how much I have sent you to date as your allowance."

In making this substitution the same letter always stands for the same figure. How much do you find that Mr. Winkle has sent his son?

The Multiplied Squares



THE two large white squares and one small square are joined in such a way that they form a very fascinating geometrical puzzle.

The solution is found by drawing exactly one dozen straight lines so that a total of 17 squares are shown where only three are now seen.

(For solution see page 56)

Regime Of Lawless Law In Germany

Rigour Of Concentration Camps And Imprisonments For Indefinite Periods Continues Unabated

(Specially translated for "The Bombay Chronicle" from the "Prager Press" of 20th May.)

Before the March plebiscite the ruling party in Germany was eager to preserve a seemingly peaceful atmosphere. Immediately after the result was known, the former policy of ruthless persecution was newly put into force. Publicity is severely restricted, when politicals are brought before the courts. Inspite the announcement of Minister Frank, a public process against the communist leader Thaelmann is not expected because of this hesitating attitude of the authorities.

All opponents of Nazis are classified as communists. On the other side, the conservative nationalists are interpreting Nazism as a sub-species of Bolshevism. They themselves are called "reactionaries" by the Nazis.

Political processes are on the increase and the legal profession tends to become the auxiliary force of the Nazi party for "liquidating" non-Nazi Germany by means of a very large hearted interpretation of the Nazi martial law. The review, "Deutsches Recht" (German Law), in a special edition treats mainly on the legal justification of political measures. This Nazi periodical blames the courts for not sufficiently observing even now the legal orders about "preparation for high treason" serving to combat "enemies of the State." Propaganda, spoken or written, directed against National Socialism should the review demands, be punished as a step towards high treason. also in case of individuals not known to have been active before.

In short, the fighting measures of the Nazi regime are continued in spite of the consolidation of the regime. The news reported abroad, that the extraordinary so-called "people's courts" should become transformed into ordinary courts is not correct. Those party courts remain and remain without right of appeal against their sentences. They will have, it is announced, in future a place in the general law procedure, an official status beside the political status. Equally, the concentration camps, in other words, the detention camps are to become a permanent institution.

In the same edition of "Deutsches Recht" it is stressed, that detention is necessary, in order to keep a prisoner under arrest, if he has undergone his term of hard labour. Concentration camps and special "Gestapo" prisons are available in order to receive the detenus. Some former camps have been dissolved, but Dachau and Papenburg have been expanded. The special prisons, like Columbia house, S. S. Kaserne Lichterfelde, etc. are places as horrible as the camps.

The review quoted asserts that the remaining prisoners are party men, so-called "Marxists," who, liberated, would continue to combat Nazism. In other words, those prisoners are to doomed to remain lifelong prisoners.

The machinery of combat against anti-Nazis is becoming more and more elaborate. There by Gestapo and Schutz Staffel incarnating the soul of a re which leads Germany irre towards transformation in lice state.

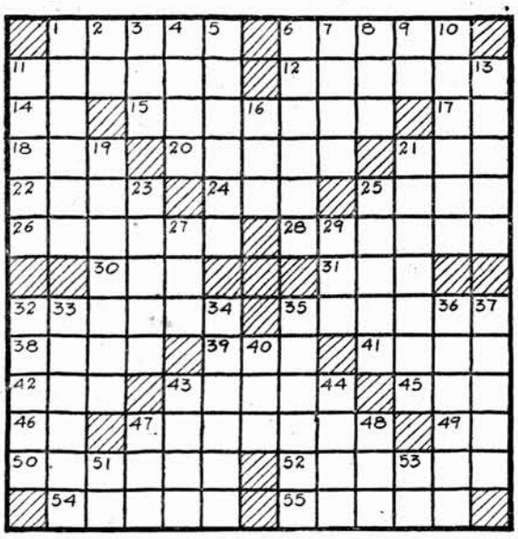
The Cross-word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Ordinal number.
6—Approach stealthily.
11—What is the fourth largest city of Germany?
12—What ancient country included territory on both sides of the Jordan?
14—Hebrew name for God.
15—What college for women is part of Columbia University?
17—Negative.
18—Who, in Greek mythology, was the goddess of malicious mischief?
20—Christmas carols.
21—Greek letter.
22—Feminine name.
24—Nickname for Edward.
25—Vegetables.
26—Make possible.
28—Scanty.
30—Observe.
31—Part of a curved line.
32—Kind of drum.
35—Passes off as vapor.
38—Literary work.
39—Masculine name.
41—Fruit of the blackthorn.
42—Thing (in law).
43—Exterior coverings of seeds.
45—Sea eagle.
46—Indefinite article.
47—Evokes.
49—What sacred city of ancient Egypt is today known as Heliopolis?
50—Masculine name.
52—What is the capital of Austria?
54—Immerse.
55—What French city was famous in the Middle Ages for the manufacture of tapestry?

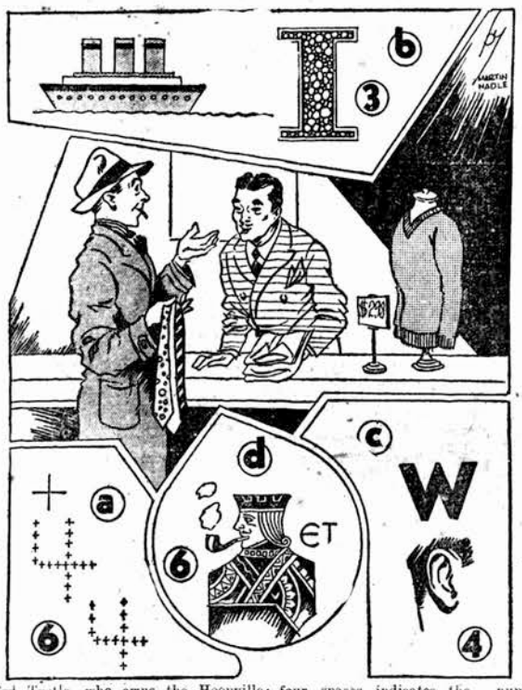
VERTICAL

1—What American inventor built the vessel "Clermont"?
2—Preposition.
3—Ridge in cloth.
4—Recite metrically.
5—Chair of state.
6—Burns with hot liquid.
7—Sailors.
8—Conjunction.
9—Note of the musical scale.
10—Of what state is Topeka the capital?
11—What American soldier is famed for his decisive victory at Gettysburg?
13—Tumult.
16—Born.
19—What Dutch scholar wrote "In Praise of Folly"?
41—Cotton cloth.
23—Aida.
25—Cuts the outer part from.
27—What northern constellation is between Cancer and Virgo?
29—Strike lightly.
32—Divine instruction.
33—Made accessible.
34—Nautical.
35—Glandular secretion.
36—Persons of arrested mental growth.
37—Species of cassia.
40—Thus.
43—Exclamation of despair.
44—Agitate.
47—Australian bird.
48—Weight of India.
51—Universal language.
53—Symbol for sodium.



(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next).

Rebus of the Haberdasher



Ted Tootle, who owns the Hoopville Haberdashery is such an enthusiastic puzzlist that he advertises certain items of his stock with signs printed in the forms of rebuses.

These signs are so clever that Ted's customers greatly enjoy trying to solve them.

Four of Ted's rebus signs are shown here. The number in each of the four spaces indicates the numerical order of one of the letters in each of the four resulting words, the four letters spelling the name of one of Ted's best customers. Can you name each article advertised by solving each rebus sign? What is the customer's name?

(For solution see page 56)

"I KILLED LORD KITCHENER"

German Spy's Boast

A wireless message to the "New York Times" from Nice, France, dated May 22, says:

The newspaper "L'Eclaireur de Nice" to-day published an interview with Ernest Carl, a German wartime spy who professes being responsible for the blowing up of the cruiser H.M.S. "Hampshire" and the death of Lord Kitchener.

Carl, who worked in England throughout the war, says he instructed two men to place time bombs aboard the "Hampshire" and that he and his helpers watched the explosion from the windows of the White Horse tavern. He states that the Wilhemstrasse ordered him to do away with Kitchener.

"In order to reach Lord Kitchener and learn his plans I pretended to be the seller of an important lot of antique furniture and engravings which were Kitchener's hobby. He told me to carry them over from Paris because he was going shortly to Russia. It was the child's play to find out the name of the ship," Carl said.

Carl, his wife, and four children are now staying on the Italian ... "L'Eclaireur" is printing photographs.

BETA ELGAR CAM
ARAR PAULA HOPE
LINK HYMEN AVES
LEGATO CAMERA
NORM SHIP
PRUSSIA TOTTER
ROTAS DAR SOLID
OATS TELIA NEVA
ASE ARIADNE NET
TRADER EDUCATE
DANA SILO
DEPART RALLUS
ATOP IMAGO LAVA
TORT NODON OVEN
ANT TODETS PEAK

Last Week's Cro Word Puzzle

SIX-INCH GUNS FOR BRITISH MAIL SHIPS

As a significant part of Great Britain's armament programme the disclosure was made in a recent White Paper that Cunard White Star liners carrying mails were to be prepared "at the expense of the Admiralty to carry six-inch guns."

This provision, signed April 1 by Major G. C. Tryon, the Postmaster General, and representatives of the steamship line, forms part of a schedule attached to a new contract for the conveyance of mails to and from the United States. Other provisions of the contract read:

"That the contractors will cooperate in the distribution of naval intelligence.

"That the contractors will encourage the Royal Naval Reserve movement among the officers and men on board the contractors' ships."

12-HOUR DAY LEGAL FOR CHILDREN IN ENGLAND

The law which permits a child of 14 to be employed for 12 hours —with breaks totalling two hours —in a factory was attacked at a meeting of the British County Councils Association last month.

A report by the Executive Council referred to the state of the law, and it was decided to make representations to the Ministry of Health and the Home Office to have the law amended.

The decision followed consideration of a letter from Worcestershire County Council, setting out recommendations agreed by their Tuberculosis and Sanatorium Committee.

Young girls, the committee stated, were employed in some factories from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. and that in the opinion of the County Tuberculosis Officer, "such long hours were not only detrimental to health, but tended to lower resistance to disease, and increased the risks of tuberculosis".

GIRL WHO HAS "LOST HER CHARACTER"

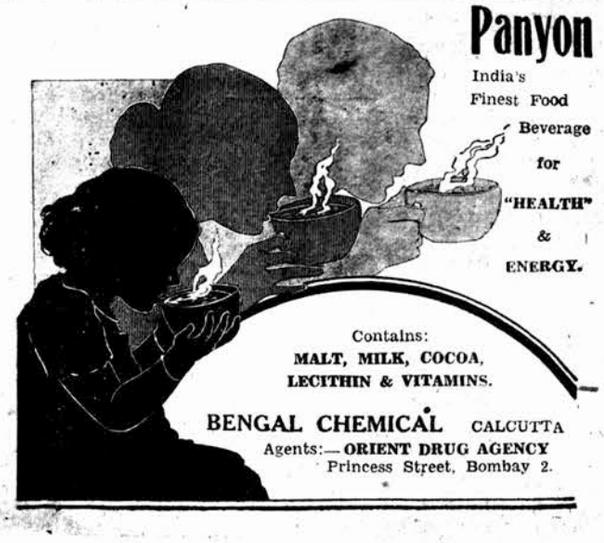
British Friendly Society's New Code

The Girls' Friendly Society of Great Britain has settled by ballot an old dispute concerning the girl who has "lost her character".

She may now be admitted, or readmitted, to the society if she has proved her penitence.

All members of the parent society in England, and Wales, totalling approximately 107,000 were recently invited to vote on an amended rule that reads: "All who join the society pledge themselves, God helping them, to uphold the Christian standard of purity in heart and life."

The result of the ballot was announced recently: 59,350 voted for the new rule, 16,652 against, and 30,833 abstained.



Spirit Writing

THE "medium" shows an ordinary school slate from both sides and having satisfied the spectators that the slate is free from writing of any kind remarks:

"This wonderful slate will answer any question which I shall write on it, by itself."

Picking up a piece of chalk the performer writes this question on the slate: Who is now King of Great Britain? Then with a small sponge he wipes the slate clean and the answer appears as if written by spirit hand, "Edward VIII."

The answer to the question to be used is written beforehand with stearin. When the performer wipes the slate with a dry sponge, the dust from the chalk with which the question was written adheres to the answer and makes it visible.

A Domino Trick

THE object of this trick is to guess the ends of a line of dominoes. The dominoes are carefully "shuffled" and at the conclusion of a set, the magician, who has left the room, can tell the two numbers on the ends. The dominoes are placed in the usual manner, one after another, according to corresponding numbers. This certainly appears very mysterious, so an examination of the manner in which the trick is accomplished is in order. Before leaving the room, the magician shuffles the dominoes and palms off one of them (not a double). This domino, being the missing one, has the same numbers as the ends.

A Patch Problem

A FARMER had a triangular patch of land and was anxious to determine the value of the alfalfa in the patch. Consequently, when his son came home from college, the farmer asked him the following "catch" question.

"How much is the alfalfa worth in our triangular patch which is 178⅔ rods on one side and 2¼ and 151½ rods, respectively, on the other two sides, if alfalfa is worth $13.97 an acre?"

The college lad quickly gave his father the correct answer. Can you do as well?

(For solution see page 56)

UP AND UP AND UP

Girl's Extraordinary Vocal Range Five Notes Higher Than Melba

Miss Nellie Sheridan, formerly a Sydney shop-girl, has just been discovered as the possessor of a phenomenal vocal range, higher than any soprano of musical history. She is only 19, and she has been quietly training her voice for five years. She can now sing a range of three octaves and a half, her top note being D, an octave and one note above the C in alt. She can descend to the G below the middle C. Her top register is one tone above that of the Italian soprano, Lucrezia Agujara, who in Mozart's time sang brilliantly up to the C, and was the rage of stage and platform. Musical historians have always acclaimed her as possessing the highest voice ever known.

Miss Sheridan, according to 'Austral News', can sing four notes higher than Miss Lily Ponse and five notes higher than Melba could. In the presence of a Sydney throat specialist and vocal experts, she sang two songs, the highest notes of which were F and A flat above the C in alt. The specialist reported that her resonating chambers were particularly well-formed and her vocal cords very strong. Her breath control was extraordinarily good.

THE MAGIC NUMBER CARDS

THE amateur magician faces his audience and shows a pack of 20 cards, 16 of them bearing figures that number more than 100,000. The cards are then shuffled and one person after another is allowed secretly to select a card. The performer immediately calls off the figures on each card as it is drawn.

The requirements for this mind-reading magic are a pack of 20 cards similar to playing cards, which are to be numbered as follows: 033695—336954—695493—921347—257291—583145—819099—145943—471897—707741—033695—336954—695493—921347—257291—583145—819099—145943—471897—707741.

Place the cards numbered side up one on top of another in the order named. Now the cards are shuffled. The cards cut from one end of the pack are placed at the other end of the pile. When this is done fast it passes for a genuine shuffle.

To present the trick after the cards have been arranged as above and (false) shuffled, fan them out and allow a spectator to select any card. Watch where the card is taken from and cut all cards above it to the bottom of the pack. Now it is only necessary to get a glance of the first figure on the bottom card, to know and be able to call off all the figures on the card drawn.

The secret of this lies in the fact that when the cards are in order the first figure on each card is just three points higher than the card below it, and that the second figure on each card is just three points higher than the first figure. Now to know the third figure, add the first and second figures together, and when the result is a number of two digits omit the first digit and use only the second one.

The second figure and third figure added together give you the fourth, and so on until all six figures have been named.

Suppose that a card has been drawn and you have cut all the cards above the place the card was drawn from to the bottom of the pack and that a glance at this bottom card shows you that the first figure is six. Then you must think of the number that is three higher than six which is nine. Now say to yourself 9 + 3 equals 12, but just remember the last digit two and forget the one. Now 9 + 2 equals 11. Just think of the one and forget the first digit. Now 2 + 1 equals 3, 3 + 1 equals 4, 4 + 3 equals 7, so you have obtained the number on the card drawn which would have been 921347.

Just take 20 pieces of paper and mark the numbers on each piece and try it out. Then after you realize how clever the trick is, make up a neat set of cards.

If you should have any trouble in carrying the figures in your head, just take a pad of paper and a pencil, look into the eyes of the person who has drawn the card, trace the figures in the air and then write them down. When you see the number on paper it should give you a clue to the next one and so on.

CHILD LABOUR IN BRITISH FACTORIES

"Twelve-Hour Day Permitted"

The following letter appears in "The Manchester Guardian.":—

Sir,—In our issue of May 30 there is a report of a letter from the Worcestershire County Council concerning the long hours of factory employment permitted to children of fourteen.

As a matter of fact, the position is worse than appears in the report, as children of fourteen can work in non-textile factories for twelve hours a day with only two breaks for meals—that is, one hour for dinner and half an hour for breakfast or tea. They are also allowed to work for a spell of five hours without a break for a meal.

It may be argued that such long hours are not usual in factories, but as long as they are permitted by law they will be worked in times of pressure, and there is grave danger lest the present rush to expedite the manufacture of munitions may cause boys and girls of fourteen to be subjected to this disastrous overstrain.—Yours, etc.,

CLARA D RACKHAM.

Cambridge, May 30.

Solve This Word Square

FILL in each of these 16 squares with a letter so that the 12 letters in the four outside rows, reading across and downward twice each way spell a word meaning a clear, level surface.

The four remaining squares are to be filled with letters to spell the two four-letter words meaning to educate and to relieve, respectively. These two words also are to be spelled twice, both horizontally and vertically.

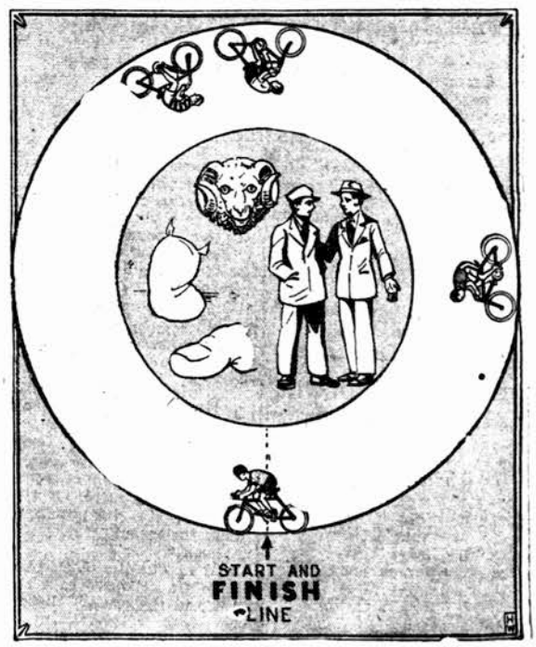
A Mesmerized Knife

HERE is an interesting little trick which may be performed around the dinner-table. The amateur picks up a knife, rubs it briskly on the palm of his hand and then suspends it from the finger tips, from the palm or from the hand in a very mysterious manner.

A very weak solution of seccotine and water has been previously applied to the palms and fingers and allowed to dry. This is sticky enough to cause the knife to stay in any prescribed position.

(For solution see page 56)

Find Who Won the Race



A bicycle race was recently held in an American city, whose name is suggested by the five objects shown in the center of the drawing. In spite of the great publicity given this event, it was a fiasco as far as the spectators were concerned. Instead of the much advertised foreign teams, but four local riders turned out and these monotonously pedalled around the two-mile track, never changing their rate of speed from start to finish. There were no lap-stealing sprints, no neck-to-neck racing, no jockeying for the inner rail. Just a dull, steady grind—a snail's race.

Day covered a mile every four minutes and Jay did that much in five minutes, while it took Fay seven minutes to travel the same distance and Kay lumbered along at the rate of a mile every eight minutes. All the jeers and catcalls of the galleries did not accelerate the riders in the least, but the boos did stir the management to action and the race was stopped at the end of the fifth hour to prevent a riot.

The drawing shows the relative position of the riders, when the umpire's gun announced the end of the race exactly five hours after it started.

Can you tell which of the four riders in the diagram won the race and which was second and third? What is the name of the city?

(For solution see page 56)

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

'Look, Johnny, how terrible it looks when one yawns and does not put a hand in front of one's mouth.'

Wife (looking up from newspaper): "It tells here about a man giving his wife a £50 necklace. Nothing like that ever happens to me."

Husband: "I was just reading about a man giving his wife a pair of black eyes. Nothing like that ever happens to you, either."

* * * *

In the train an Aberdeenian had been boring everyone with tales of the great deeds he had performed.

"Well, now," said an Englishman at last, "suppose you tell us something you can't do, and I'll undertake to do it myself".

"Thank ye," replied the Aberdeenian. "I canna pay ma railway fare."

* * * *

An Irishman who had been celebrating, was on his way home. It was after midnight, and as he crossed a bridge he saw a reflection of the moon on the water.

He stopped, and was gazing into the water when a policeman approached from the opposite direction. The Irishman, addressing the policeman, said:—

"Phwat's the matter down there?"

"Why, that's the moon," replied the policeman.

"Well, how the deuce did I get up here?"

SOLUTION OF DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 4

N	es	T
A	lph	A
V	ita	L
A	muc	K
L	eave	S

(For acrostic see page 15).

GONORRHOEA

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"Well, the upshot of it was that it took me ten years to discover that I had absolutely no talent for writing novels."

"You gave up?"

"Oh, no; by that time I was too well known."

* * * *

A Judge who was about to deliver sentence looked at the defendant in the dock and began: "This robbery was consummated in an adroit and skilful manner."

The prisoner blushed and interrupted: "Come now, my lord. No flattery, please."

* * * *

The young man had proposed to Betty, but she was a little dubious about accepting him.

"He's very irreligious," she said, discussing the matter with her mother.

"He doesn't even believe in hell."

"Well, go ahead and marry him," cut in her father. "He'll soon find out that he was wrong!"

* * * *

The doctor coughed gravely.

"I am sorry to tell you," he said, "that you are suffering from small pox."

The patient turned on his pillow and looked up at his wife.

"Martha," he said in a faint voice, "if any of my creditors call, tell them that at last I am in a position to give them something."

* * * *

The teacher was explaining to the class the importance of detail, and wanted an illustration showing how one small flaw can spoil a beautiful ensemble.

"This morning," she said, "I saw a man in a top hat and morning coat, white waistcoat, beautifully creased trousers, and smart brown shoes. Now which of you can tell me what small error in detail spoiled the whole picture?"

Quick as lightning a small boy shot up his hand.

"I know, miss. 'E 'ad a dirty neck."

* * * *

The boy entered a shop and asked to see the manager.

"I observe, sir," he began, "that you have a vacancy for a respectable, well-spoken boy."

"Yes," said the manager, "but I'm afraid the vacancy was filled yesterday."

"Then, you silly old josser," said the respectable, well-spoken boy, "why the blazes don't take you the blinkin' card out of the bloomin' winder?"

* * * *

The Parliamentary candidate thundered through an impassioned address at his opening meeting.

"And," he shouted, "if a lie has passed my lips this evening may a thunderbolt from Heaven fall on my head!"

As he spoke the platform, a fragile affair, collapsed in a cloud of dust, and the orator disappeared from view.

The audience sat spellbound. After a few tense moments the speaker slowly emerged from the wreckage.

"Gosh!" exclaimed a voice from the rear of the hall, "it's missed him."

* * * *

The American was telling an Irishman: "The fish are so numerous in one river in the States that people there just drop a pail into the water and pull it out full of fish".

"Well now," said Donovan, "do you know that in the River Liffey, in Ireland, if the people want a pail of water they have to push the fish out of the way before they can get the pail in".

"Boy, watch my horse till I come back!" called a man to a youngster lounging around the station as he hastened to say good-bye to a departing friend.

"Right", said the boy, taking the reins.

In a few minutes the train whistled, and the horse, rearing suddenly, started at full speed up the road. The boy stared after the fleeing animal, and, as the owner reappeared, exclaimed with relief: "It's a good thing you came, sir. I couldn't have watched him much longer".

* * * *

A motorist, on holiday in Ireland, was driving through Galway when he discovered that he was lost. He stopped the car and called to a villager.

"Can you tell me the way to Ballinasloe?" he asked.

The Irishman scratched his head.

"Well, you go down the road, about ten miles, then turn to the right——". Here he stopped and thought again. "No, you go back the way you've come and turn to the left——". Again he stopped. Then, with a sudden burst of confidence, he added: "Och, if Oi was going to Ballinasloe Oi wouldn't start from here".

* * * *

A clergyman named Jordan had a son at college. The son was about to take his final examination and naturally the father asked the boy to let him know as soon as possible how he got on.

One day the father received a telegram which read: "Hymn 254, verse 5, last two lines".

Turning up the reference in the hymn book he read: "Sorrow vanquish'd, labour ended, Jordan passed".

* * * *

The shop assistant was serving a customer when the manageress overheard her say, "No, madam, we haven't had any for several weeks."

"Oh, but I'm sure we have some in the warehouse, madam" the manageress interrupted, quickly. "If you care to wait a few seconds I'll find out".

Then, turning angrily upon the assistant, she said, softly, "Never refuse an order. If it's not in stock, send out for it".

"Yes I know", replied the assistant with a smile. "But the customer remarked that we haven't had any rain lately!"

* * * *

The Scots minister had a long call on an invalid parishioner. At last he rose.

"Well, John," he remarked, "I must be getting on my rounds," "I daily round,' you know," John replied. 'The

A gleam of interest flickered in the sick man's eye.

"I'm glad you're a bowler" he whispered. "That's a bowler" he your favour, anyway something in

* * *

"What a night!" looking out of the said the guest, "You can't go window. said the host. in that rain," night with us. must stay the the guest half an hour appeared, returning "Where have dripping wet. the host. you been?" asked "Home for my pyjamas."

* * *

On her looked into to bed the maid "The mistress's room. night, 's locked up for the Her mi ," she said.

"Really ess looked puzzled. must ha Jane," she said, "he even he been very quiet. I didn't "He him come in."

Jane, sn't, ma'am," exclaimed 'phon e police-station have just

'When you rec cashier you said mmended that steal a farthing he would not conded with £3. and he has abs- 'Was there a 00.' amount?' 'No.' farthing in the 'Then I wa right.'

Policeman "You saw (after a collision): wards you. his lady driving to- her the ro Why didn't you give Motorist d?" soon as "I was going to, as half she could discover which anted".

SOL UTIONS OF THIS EEK'S PUZZLES

W nu er of Race: During the 300 mi co the race lasted, Day must have 6 ed 75 miles, Jay 60 miles, Fay 44 t miles and Kay 37 1/2 miles. As f track is just two miles in circumference, the cyclist at the finish line just have just completed an even number of miles and is therefore Jay, who had travelled the second farthest. The rider diagonally opposite from him has just completed an odd number of miles and must be Day, the winner. Likewise the contestant midway between these two has a half mile to his credit and is thus identified as Kay, who was last, leaving the remaining rider to be Fay.

The name of the city is Sacramento (Sack, Ram, Men, Toe).

Student's Allowance: Using the 10 digits from 0 to 9, both inclusive, the letters of the message in one solution are translated into figures as follows:

9567 (Send)
1085 (More)
10652 (Money)

According to this solution, the student received to date a total of £0.10.652 from his father.

Haberdasher's Rebus: The articles named in the rebus signs are: A. Plus Fours. B. Bow Tie. C. Underwear. D. Smoking Jacket. The name of the customer is OWEN.

Patch Problem: There was no triangle since any two sides of a triangle must be greater than the third side.

Word Square: The words are: Area, Rear and Ease.

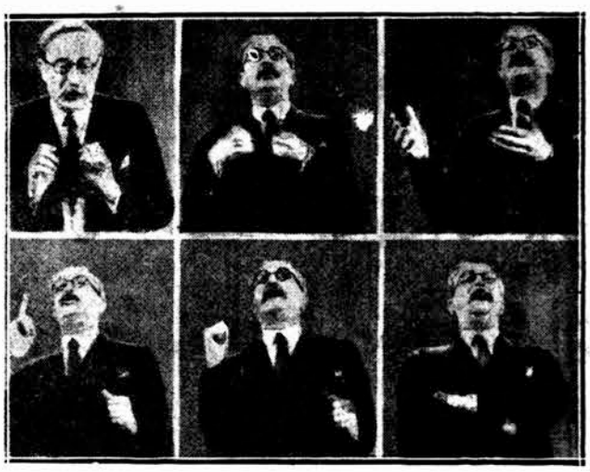
Mysterious Mathematics: To make 10 plus 11 equal 16, write the number 10 directly under the number 11 as in addition and then join the two figure ones to make 1 and the two figures 1 and 0 to make 6, thus forming the number 16.

In the problem 19 divided by 1/2 equals 9, write the number 19 in Roman numerals, thus, XIX, erase the lower half, and leave VIV, which is 5 (5+4).

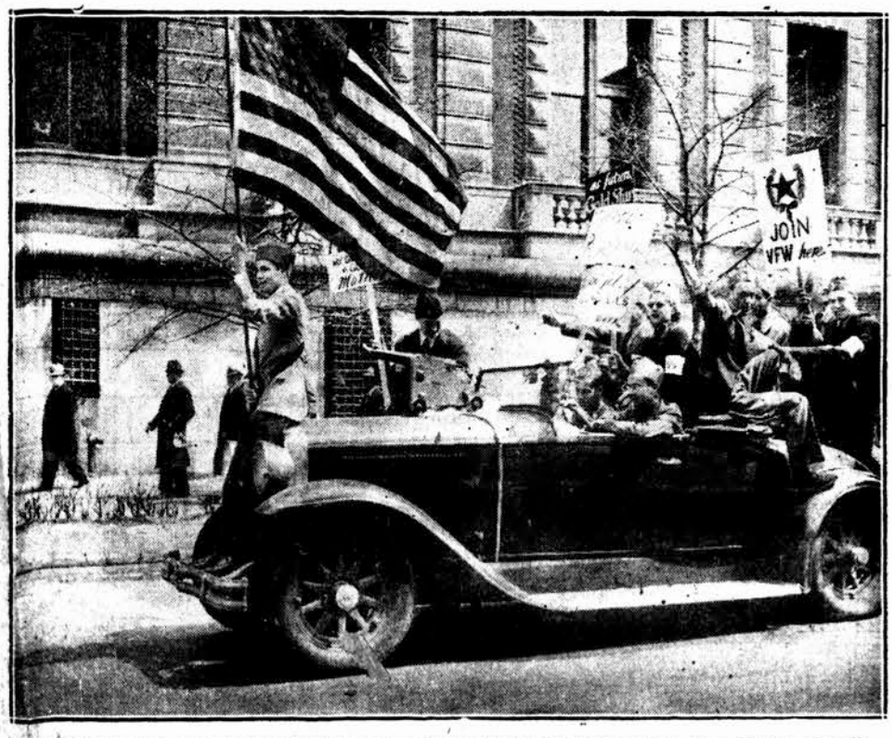
Multiplied Squares: Send a clipping of the puzzle with a stamped and addressed envelope for a tracing of the solution.

Food Trail: The favorite food and name of each of the three animals is as follows: 1. Cat, Tabby, Milk. 2. Rabbit, Bunny, Carrot. 3. Dog, Fido, Bone. A tracing of the solution will be mailed upon receipt of an addressed stamped envelope and aclipping of the puzzle.

"Eckie," leopard said to be world's most beautiful animal model, has just been admitted into Artists and Models Club of Los Angeles, Calif.



M. Leon Blum, Socialist Premier of France, in some of his characteristic poses as a speaker.



A roadster loaded with students speeds past Columbia University (New York), in a display of anti-war spirit. The demonstrators bore placards announcing themselves as members of the Veterans of Future Wars Organisation.

Miss Betty Snowball, who was recently chosen to captain the England team in a cricket match against a team drawn from Kent, Surrey and Middlesex.

1936 OLYMPIA PLAQUE

Buddhist Priests of Tokyo donned gas-masks during recent air raid manoeuvres in the city, while proceeding to their temple.

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Sunday June 28, 1936

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